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* NATIONAL *
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TRIBUTES TO MAO TSETUNG

Advance Victoriously Along Chairman Mao's Army-Building Line

by

Tung Lai-fu (董来扶), Deputy Chief-of-Staff of a certain Tank Division of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 28, 1976)

When the news of the death of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao was received, the grief of the broad masses of commanders and fighters of our tank unit was beyond description by words. Holding in our hands the picture showing Chairman Mao reviewing this tank unit of ours at Hsiyuan that year, all of us were emotionally in a turmoil and full of tears. Chairman Mao, Oh Chairman Mao! We will never forget all our life your concern for the people's army. Your brilliant thought will forever guide us to advance victoriously.

The date of March 25, 1949 is an unforgettable one all our life. On that day, flushed with victory after the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peking-Tientsin campaigns, we drove our dust-covered tanks early in the morning to the Hsiyuan Airport and fell in formation for inspection by our great leader Chairman Mao. This was Chairman Mao's first review of the various arms of our army after our victorious march into Peking, and was a tremendous force mobilizing us to carry through to the end our revolution. Standing in front of our tanks, we were so excited that our hearts almost jumped out of our chests.

At eight o'clock in the morning, the happiest moment came. Standing on an open car and wearing an old cotton-padded overcoat, Chairman Mao was in good spirit, and with a warm smile on his face, he constantly waved to us. We saluted him and he returned the salute. Fixing our gaze on his kind

countenance, our eyes were filled with tears of happiness. Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, under your warm concern, this first tank unit of our army was born at the end of 1945 by the side of River Sungari. Under your brilliant and wise command, we drove the captured Japanese and American tanks and fought our way from the plains of Northeast China to the vast land of North China and put to rout the Kuomintang reactionaries. In the days of hard fighting and bloodshed and on the battleground over which the skies were criss-crossed by artillery fire, we longed to see you day and night. Our wish was fulfilled finally that day! The much-treasured picture recorded this happiest moment.

Chairman Mao's review conveyed his immense solicitude and encouragement to the tank unit. From the newspapers, the comrades cut down the pictures showing Chairman Mao's review and kept them as treasures. When we took a look at the picture, the brilliant image of Chairman Mao constantly waving to us wafted before our eyes and added to our inexhaustible courage and strength.

More than a year afterward, we resolutely responded to Chairman Mao's great call, "Resist US aggression and aid Korea to defend our country" and rushed to the Korean battlefield. In front of Chairman Mao's portrait, all comrades made known their resolution and vowed: "Fight the first battle on foreign land well to bring glory to Chairman Mao!" We won in the first battle and used only 26 shells to destroy an enemy artillery group. Following this, in the Battle of Maliang Mountain, our tanks stealthily slipped in and hid under the enemy's nose. After we mounted the attack, we used tank fire to swiftly smash the enemy's pillboxes and fire-positions and cover the foot soldiers to win victory in the battle. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's military thought, this young tank unit of ours won in every battle fought.

We deeply realize that encouraged by Chairman Mao's brilliant image and armed with the great Mao Tsetung thought, we are ever victorious. The strongest fighting force is made up of fighters who charge forward fearlessly under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The facts have tellingly criticized the revisionist fallacies publicized by Teng Hsiao-p'ing such as waging war means "fighting battle of steel."

Chairman Mao was very much concerned with the building of a people's armored force. From the grand ceremony marking the founding of the people's republic to the great proletarian cultural revolution, the units of our division had for ten times marched in review by Chairman Mao through T'ienanmen Square. In 1950, as a delegate of the tank fighters, I attended the National Conference of the Delegates of Combat Heroes and had the good fortune of being received by the great leader Chairman Mao. When a group picture of Chairman Mao with us was taken, when I tightly grasped Chairman Mao's big hands which changed the world and, when I walked up to Chairman Mao's side to toast his good health, I felt a warm current flowing in my whole body. Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, it was you who delivered me, this descendant of a tenant-farmer and a poor child who had to beg for a living and roam from place to place, from my bitter lot, and brought me up as a glorious PLA fighter; it was you who liberated hundreds of millions of laboring

people, turned the Chinese revolution from a perilous situation into a safe one, and enabled the people's army to grow from nothing to something from the small to the big, from the weak to the strong, and head from victory to victory. All these are dependent on your brilliant and wise leadership and the guidance of your proletarian revolutionary line.

It has been 27 years since Chairman Mao's first review of our tank unit. The Japanese and American tanks captured in those years have long been replaced by brand-new home-built tanks. The peope's armored force, swiftly growing in strength along Chairman Mao's army-building line, has become an important force in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending the socialist motherland.

Chairman Mao, Oh Chairman Mao! You have not left us, for you live in our hearts forever and encourage us to fight on. We will carry on the cause left behind by you, follow at any time and in all circumstances your adjuration, "act according to the principles laid down," and firmly and consistently carry out your revolutionary line. We will adhere to the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention personally formulated by you, and obey orders in all our actions so that the people's army will forever be loyal to the Party. We will closely rally round the Paty Central Committee, take class struggle as the key link, and continue to deepen the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated by you. We will follow your army-building line, further strengthen the building of the people's armored force, heighten our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, keep a close watch on the new tendencies of class struggle at home and abroad, strengthen our preparedness against war, and make good preparations for all kinds of war against aggression. Once the Party Central Committee gives orders, we will immediately go into action, and resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely wipe out all enemies who dare to invade us. We will defend the proletarian revolutionary cause started by you with our blood and lives and defend the socialist motherland under the dictatorship of the proletariat!

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We Are Chairman Mao's Red Guards

by

Ma Yün-hsiang (马云香) and Hsiao Hung (晓虹)
of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 26, 1976)

"We are Chairman Mao's Red Guards,
Coming from the grasslands to T'ienanmen...."

These militant and inspiring war songs of the Red Guards were born in the fiery years of the great proletarian cultural revolution. From then on, whenever we heard such stirring militant melodies, there wafted before our eyes the affectionate and benign countenance of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and we couldn't help calling to mind Chairman Mao's patient teachings and warm concern for the Red Guards and the younger generation. We recalled the happy time spent by Chairman Mao together with the Red Guards. We recalled the crowded months and years when we, under the command of Chairman Mao, held aloft the red banner, wielded the militant pen, and whipped up a whirlwind to chastise the corrupt and evil. We recalled the revolutionary course which Chairman Mao led us to go through.... However, it never occurred to us that on September 9 our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao would leave us forever. All of a sudden, all the mountains bowed their heads, the rivers wept, tears of grief rained from the skies and the rolling land echoed with the strains of funeral music.

Respected and beloved leader and teacher! The Red Guards who followed you to charge forward and take enemy positions in the past and are now fighting on various fronts in the motherland have so many things in their heart to tell you! Oh, the vast blue sky, we want to use your boundless space to spell out the utter loyalty of the Red Guards to Chairman Mao. Oh, white clouds we want to use you to convey the Red Guards' infinite grief over the passing way of Chairman Mao!

We can never forget that when the raging fire of the great cultural revolution had just started, when we held aloft the big banner of revolution and rebellion and launched attacks against the capitalist-roaders within the Party, and when Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's bourgeois reactionary line sought to fell the banner just setup by the Red Guards, it was Chairman Mao who took time, despite his overwhelming workload, to write us a personal letter. We clearly remember that the telephone in the Red Guards' office rang on that day, and when the comrade on duty picked up the receiver, he heard that the great leader Chairman Mao had written the Red Guards a letter. He immediately jumped up, called us to his side, and respectfully jotted down Chairman Mao's letter word by word. "I express my warm support for you." How this firm voice touched our hearts! As we read over and over again Chairman Mao's letter our hearts glowed and our eyes were brimming with warm tears. We were so excited that we were exuberant with energy.

That night, we did not sleep a wink, but repeatedly studied and discussed the letter. What a good directive from Chairman Mao! The Red Guards' "rebellion against the reactionaries is justified"! Chairman Mao was behind us! Chairman Mao also quoted Marx's words to encourage us: "The proletariat must not only emancipate itself but also the whole mankind." We felt so boundlessly broad-minded that we seemed to see the lights on the virgin land of Africa, hear the gunfire in the coconut groves of Indo-China, see the workers of Europe singing aloud the "Internationale" in their march before the wall of / Père / Lachaise cemetery, hear the wrathful cries of the people of Latin America.....

In the depth of night, we threw on our clothes, climbed out of bed, pushed open the glass windows, and looked up at that bright and shining Big Dipper. Thoughts churned and raced through our minds. Chairman Mao, Oh Chairman Mao, we young Red Guard fighters would never be unworthy of your expectations, and would fight the capitalist-roaders to the end! We would steadfastly forge ahead toward the great goal of liberating the whole mankind!

Like the rousing war drums, Chairman Mao's warm inculcations and profound adjurations knocked at the burning bosoms of the Red Guards. Like the rain and dew of spring, they moistened the candid hearts of the Red Guards. Like bright lights in the long night, they illuminated the long journey of the Red Guards. Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, your heart was linked with those of the Red Guards!

On August 18, 1966, Chairman Mao came with a red armband on his arm to the midst of the Red Guards at T'ienanmen Square and waved to us. Thousands of Red Guards were exposed to the glowing warmth of the red sun. In the short course of three months or longer, at daybreak with the first rays of sunlight, at brilliantly lit night, in the bracing autumn days and in the cold winter days, Chairman Mao received on eight occasins over 13,000,000 Red Guards and revolutionary people, thus writing a new chapter in the annals of the international communist movement. The Red Guard movement shook the rolling land of the motherland.

We can never forget that when we came to where the red sun rose, we scooped up a handful of Shaoshan earth, and held it tight against our bosoms. We stood at Huangyangchieh, picked a bamboo leaf of Chingkang and carefully inserted it in the notebook. We came to Tsunyi city, and as we looked at the town full of lights, we picked up an ordinary stone and carefully placed it in the pocket. We scaled mountains and ridges, came to the foot of the Paota Mountain, drank the water of the Yen River, and felt very warm at heart. As we studied Chairman Mao's brilliant revolutionary practice and recalled the course navigated by the revolutionary ship under Chairman Moa's guidance, we stirred up even the more our ardent love and respect for the great leader.

We can never forget that it was Chairman Mao who pointed out the golden road of integration with workers and peasants for the Red Guards. Millions of educated young people wearing red armbands pledged themselves to be promoters of progress for the restriction of bourgeois rights, and headed

for the grasslands, islands, the "Northern Great Waste" and the plateaus of Tsinghai and Tibet to sow the seed of ideal in the vast world and take practical action to shatter the pipedream of the bourgeoisie for promoting peaceful evolution among the revolutionary new generation.

In those days when the strains of the songs of victory in the great cultural revolution were frequently heard, both of us came to the Liberation Army, the giant revolutionary crucible. The radiance of the red armband glittered on the fighters' collar insignia. Though committed to different assignments, we shared a common wish: Chairman Mao, we will forever be your loyal Red Guards and properly stand guard for your revolutionary line. On many a wind-swept and snow-swirling night, we leafed through works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, studied the changes in class relations in the period of socialism and analyzed the law that "capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" within the Party. On many a bright morning, we held fast to the pen for exposing evils and extolling justice, and under Chairman Mao's command, criticized Lin Piao and Confucius, exposed the reactionary essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "taking the three directives as the key link" and launched blistering attacks against the shameless slander that "the present is not so good as the past."

For the sake of building a powerful navy, we braved the winds and waves, found joy in hardship, tempered our red hearts in the blazing fire of the furnace, and forged our thought by means of difficulties and hardships. For the sake of bringing Chairman Mao's solicitude to the hearts of the poor and lower-middle peasants, we carried on our shoulders medical kits, crossed mountains and forded streams, and rendered active service in the fields and mountainous villages. We saved the dying and helped the wounded and worked for the prevention and treatment of diseases, thus enablig the flower of cooperative medicine to bloom everywhere in a riot of colors. Later, under the affectionate concern of Chairman Mao, we again brought with us the mandate of millions of people and went to attend college to become the first generation of worker-peasant soldier students.

No matter whether we are in remote frontier villages or on islands pounded by waves, so long as we think of Chairman Mao, there is sense of sweetness in our hearts. No matter whether we are in the bustling barracks or on the forefront of the educational revolution, so long as we hold up the precious red book, we become more energetic. The practice of class struggle makes us deeply understand one truth: when we closely follow Chairman Mao, we have sharp eyes and a clear direction, and this means happiness and victory.

Respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao, today, when we step into the Great Hall of the People with heavy steps and see your firm and calm face, when we stand in respectful attention by your side to keep watch at your bier, we couldn't keep our tears from rolling down our cheeks. We see thousands of worker-peasant-soldier representatives, Red Army veterans, Red Guards and Little Red Guards walk past your body group by group, with their tears of grief dropping on the white flowers on their chests. We hear their solemn oaths pledging their determination to carry on your

behests and carry through the proletarian revolutionary cause to the end. We again think of your letter to the Red Guards. Oh, Chairman Mao, we hereby solemnly make this pledge to you: Though the sea may dry up and the rocks may rot away, the Red Guards will never change their determination to make revolution along your revolutionary line!

Oh, Chairman Mao, what we Red Guards offer you is not only our warm tears of reverence and our red hot hearts but also our militant will and firm practice. The imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries of all countries vainly attempt to pin their hopes for peaceful evolution on the third or fourth generation of the Chinese revolution. Our solemn answer is: "You have made a wrong calculation! The red armband worn by Chairman Mao will be forever engraved on our hearts. Chairman Mao's teachings for the younger generation will forever inspire us to charge forward and take enemy positions. We will pass on the revolutionary torch personally ignited by Chairman Mao from generation to generation. The torch ignited by lofty communist ideal comes from the street forts on the banks of River Seine, from the bonfires at the square of the Smolny Palace, from the bamboo groves of the Chingkang Mountains and from the caves of Yenan.... At present, we of the younger generation in China have taken it over from the older generation and held it aloft as we bravely forge ahead. Let the handful of capitalist-roaders within the Party and the imperialist and revisionist overlords tremble before the spreading revolutionary conflagration.

"The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigor and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you." Chairman Mao has clearly pointed out for us the road of advance, revealed a brilliant tomorrow and filled the combat sails. The blood of martyrs runs hot in our veins, and the storm of the era is churning in our chests. We will never be unworthy of Chairman Mao's expectations and will bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's adjuration: "Act according to the principles laid down." We must take the emancipation of the whole mankind as our responsibility, forever carry forward the revolutionary and rebellious spirit, spur the horse and level the sword, charge forward to take enemy positions, fight imperialism, revisionism and the bourgeosie, and fight for the realization of communism all our life!

* * *

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING'S FALLACIES ON WAR

What Is Relied on To Fight a Truly Hard Battle?

- Refuting the reactionary fallacies of Teng Hsiao-p'ing with the facts of the counter-offensive for self-defense on Chenpao Island

by

the reconnaissance company of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 22, 1976)

The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing is an advocate of the theory of productive forces and the theory of weapons. When he cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," he also made every effort to advertise the reactionary fallacy that "to truly fight a hard battle means to fight a battle of steel." He opposed Chairman Mao's famous assertion that "weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." He negated the decisive role played by the masses of the people in war, peddled the purely military viewpoint and pushed the bourgeois military line in a vain attempt to sabotage the fighting power of the armed forces with the reactionary theory that weapons decide everything, and hence to attain his evil goal of restoring capitalism.

What is the decisive factor in winning a war? Marxism holds that it is people, not things. On the question of war, we have never denied the important part played by weapons, but we always hold that in the final analysis it is people who win the war. When there are people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, any enemy can be defeated.

At its inception, our army did not have any steel-smelting plants, and even the weapon-repairing workshops for repairing guns were few in number and very poorly equipped. However, our revolutionary predecessors armed their minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, upheld Chairman Mao's proletarian line in army building, gave full play to the role of people, and fought people's wars on a large scale. As they had no guns, they seized guns from the enemy or made guns themselves with indigenous methods. Tney constantly armed and strengthened themselves. In the anti-Japanese war, in the war of liberation and in the theater of war to resist US and aid Korea, our predecessors relied on millet plus rifle to defeat ferocious Japanese imperialism, wipe out Chiang Kai-shek's army of eight million men armed to the teeth, and together with the Korean people, defeat the US imperialist aggressors on the Korean front. Hard battles were fought one after another. Could it be said that only steel was relied on?

What applied to past wars also applies to modern warfare. In modern warfare, weapons are much better developed than in the past, but weapons after all must be handled and used by people, and the factor of

people is still the decisive factor. Our company is a unit which has taken part in the counter-offensive for self-defense on Chenpao Island and been collectively cited for first-class merit. In the counter-offensive for self-defense on Chenpao Island, the commanders and fighters of our company relied on their sincere loyalty to Chairman Mao and the motherland and on the support of the people of the whole country. They gave full play to the might of rifles and submachine guns in their hands, and together with other fraternal company units, repulsed the armed intrusion of the Soviet revisionist aggressors under the cover of airplanes, cannons, tanks and armored vehicles. If as was alleged by Teng Hsiao-p'ing "to truly fight a hard battle means to fight a battle of steel," would it not be logical that we should be defeated since the Soviet revisionists had more steel than we did?

However, our revolutionary fighters are people's fighters armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. We are convinced that a just war is bound to win and do not believe in the theory that weapons decide everything. In the battle fought in March 1969, under the correct direction of leaders at the higher level and with the powerful support of other army units, the comrades of the whole company carried forward the heroic spirit of daring to fight and daring to win, used mobile and flexible tactics and won the battle.

After the Soviet revisionists sent airplanes and large numbers of tanks and armored vehicles to intrude into our territory on the strength of superiority in weapons, we said: "You rely on 'turtle shelves' to give you courage. We fight with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought." We fought battles at close quarters, and used our strong points to attack the weak points of the enemy. Rocket launchers were used in places close to the enemy tanks to launch rockets, and the enemy tanks caught fire one after another. The Soviet revisionist aggressors were as timid as mice. They drew courage from their tanks, and when their tanks caught fire, they dropped their weapons and fled. Our fighters on the other hand were all fierce tigers. Everyone of us dared to fight and risk our lives. We picked up our submachine guns, pressed forward against the enemy gunfire and violently fired on the enemy. The facts of the counter-offensive for self-defense on Chenpao Island show that however modernized weapons may be, the decisive factor for victory or defeat in war is still people. This truth brooks no distortion.

A just war is the cause of the people and will definitely be sincerely supported and backed by the people. The reason why all reactionaries who launched anti-people wars invariably suffered defeat in battle is that the people are against them. We represent the people, and although we are at first inferior in arms, we always win because we have the support of the people.

In the battle of Chenpao Island, the spiritual and material support given by the armymen and people of the whole country was a great source of inspiration to us. The masses of the people on Chenpao Island actively took part in fighting. In spite of the enemy gunfire, the militiamen delivered ammunition and carried stretchers for us; the old people and

women helped us nurse the wounded and sick soldiers; and the children got themselves organized to stand sentry of their own accord--thus insuring the victory of the whole battle. In face of our armymen and people, even the "turtle shelves" of the Soviet revisionist aggressors could not avert defeat. This iron-clad truth once again shows that a truly hard battle is the people's war, and the truly hard are the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution. This is the real iron bastion which is impossible for any force on earth to smash.

"To fight a hard battle means to fight a battle of steel"--this is entirely the argument of imperialists and social-imperialists. Imperialists and social-imperialists all favor the theory that weapons decide everything. Their reactionary nature determines that they simply do not believe that the human factor plays the decisive role, and that it is simply impossible for them to have the support of the people. Therefore, they could only put blind faith in iron and steel and weapons, and use this to blackmail the people of various countries with war.

In those bygone years, the Nazi ringleader of Germany Hitler made every effort to push the policy of "guns, not butter." Hitler's Minister of Propaganda--the notorious Goebbels--openly clamored for "making every effort in armaments expansion," saying that "this is more important than food." On the eve of the outbreak of World War II, their steel output reached over 22.6 million tons, and exceeded the total steel output of Britain and France by more than 5 million tons. Military expenditure amounted to 19 percent of the national income of that year. Their troops were equipped with the most modern weapons at the time. What was the outcome? They were thoroughly defeated.

At present, the two hegemonic powers--USA and the Soviet Union--are intensifying their struggle for world supremacy. Without exception, they both step up their production of iron and steel and armaments expansion and care not for the life or death of their people. In their eyes, with iron and steel and atomic bombs one could lord it over the world and do anything. They infinitely exaggerate the role of weapons, thus fully exposing the decay and decline of imperialism and social-imperialism. Although they have plenty of iron and steel, atomic bombs and guided missiles, they are doomed to failure.

Our army is the army of the proletariat. Under the correct leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, we always put the firm and correct political orientation above all else. If as was alleged by Teng Hsiao-p'ing "to truly fight a hard battle means to fight a battle of steel," would it not mean that everything will be all right with sufficient iron and steel, and that political work, the study of theory and the combat and prevention of revisionism are of no consequence? Teng Hsiao-p'ing's evil aim is to use the bourgeois military line to sabotage the revolutionization and building of our army and turn our army into his tool for practicing restoration and regression.

* * *

It Is Impermissible To Tamper With the Principle of the Party Commanding the Gun

by

Han Ssu-kuo (韩思国), regimental commander of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 22, 1976)

Whether the Party commands the gun or the gun commands the Party has always been the focal point of the two-line struggle in military affairs. For the sake of altering the character of the people's army and attaining their criminal goal of usurping military power, the representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party invariably make every effort to push a bourgeois military line, spread the fallacy that "weapon decides everything" and oppose the Party's absolute leadership over the army.

In the name of "standardizing" military affairs, the chieftain of the opportunist line P'eng Te-huai repudiated Party leadership and abolished the political work system of the army in a vain attempt to turn the proletarian army into a bourgeois army. The traitor Lin Piao, who attempted a coup and wanted to overthrow the proletariat, also advocated the reactionary fallacy that "military leaders have the power to decide everything." Teng Hsiao-p'ing only emphasized iron and steel but not the Party's leading role in fighting a battle; only emphasized everything for modernization but paid no attention to whether or not the line was correct; only emphasized military affairs but did not give prominence to proletarian politics.

According to Teng Hsiao-p'ing, when we have iron and steel we have everything, and we simply do not need Party leadership, the guidance of a correct line or political and ideological work to win a battle. This is out-and-out the theory that weapons decide everything and constitutes an act of shamelessly tampering with and betraying the army-building principle of the people's army. His evil aim is to make our army depart from Party leadership and Chairman Mao's military line and become his tool for restoring capitalism.

Chairman Mao says: "Our principle is that the Party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the Party." The People's Liberation Army is a proletarian army personally built and commanded by Chairman Mao. Only when it is placed under the absolute leadership of the Party can it play its role as the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The practice of revolutionary struggle by our Party and our army in the past decades makes me deeply understand that Party leadership is the guarantee for the victory of our revolution, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of our army. In 1946, I joined the army to make revolution with the naive class feelings of seeking emancipation. Tempered and educated by the Party in the army unit, I heightened my awareness of class struggle and clearly and correctly understood for whom I carried the

gun and fought. Therefore,in the dozens of big and small battles I personally went through, I was able to dauntlessly and heroically fight and unflinchingly destroy the ferocious enemies.

Once our company was given the combat task of intercepting and pinning down the enemy to shield the counter-attack by the main force. At that time we had only light weapons and equipment and very little ammunition. The enemy, equipped with cannons, heavy machineguns and other heavy arms, attacked us from three sides with a force more than ten times greater than ours. At this juncture we were vastly outnumbered and our task was formidable. The Party branch repeatedly carried out political mobilization in the whole army, clearly explained the political significance of combat, aroused everyone's hatred for the enemy and enhanced everyone's courage and confidence in sure victory. Our comrades all made known their determination to the Party branch and pledged to Chairman Mao that they would guard the positions with their lives and resolutely fulfill the task. In the course of combat, we gave full play to our courageous spirit by wiping out the enemy at close quarters, beat back the enemy's onslaughts again and again, and held on till the main force launched its counter-attack, thus winning the battle.

Combat examples like this are too numerous to enumerate in the combat history of our army. The facts show that "'the Party branch is organized on a company basis' and this is an important reason why the Red Army has been able to carry on such arduous fighting without falling apart." Because we have the correct leadership of the Party and the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our army is imbued with progressive political spirit and our revolutionary fighters have a clearcut goal to strive for, we can pit one against ten and ten against a hundred in battle and turn the unfavorable situation into a favorable one. On the contrary, if we alienate ourselves from Party leadership and from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the guns we have acquired would be lost and the political power we have seized would also be lost.

The placing of the people's army under the absolute leadership of the Party is not only the fundamental guarantee for overthrowing the reactionary rule and seizing political power in the period of democratic revolution, but is also the fundamental guarantee for developing the role of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the cornerstone in the period of socialist revolution. Since liberation, under the brilliant and wise leadership of Chairman Mao, our army has at all times upheld the principle of the Party commanding the gun, resolutely and consistently adhered to Chairman Mao's army building concept and line, overcome disruption and interference from the bourgeois military line of P'eng Te-huai and Lin Piao, and given full play to its great role in combating restoration at home and combating aggression abroad. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commanders and fighters of the whole army have greatly raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has found its way deeper into the hearts of the people, and the revolutionization and building of the army has been constantly strengthened. Following the footsteps of P'eng Te-huai and Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-p'ing publicizes the theory that weapons decide everything in a vain attempt to tamper with the principle of the Party commanding the gun and turn the army into his tool for capitalist restoration. This can only be a pipedream that gets nowhere despite the trouble taken.

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NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Study Mao Tsetung Thought, Carry Out Chairman Mao's Behests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

following is the full text of the october 1 "people's daily" editorial entitled "study mao tsetung thought, carry out chairman mao's behests":

twentyseven years have elapsed since the founding of the great people's republic of china. with boundless esteem the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country profoundly cherish the memory of their great leader and teacher and the founder of socialist new china, chairman mao tsetung. chairman mao is the never-setting red sun in our hearts.

today 27 years ago, at tienanmen, chairman mao personally raised the first five-star red flag and solemnly proclaimed to the whole world the birth of the people's republic of china. it was then that the chinese people stood up. under chairman mao's leadership, after having in the main completed the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, we continued to carry out a series of revolutionary movements, the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, smashed the plots of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, defeated class enemies at home and abroad and inside and outside the party, and won great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. the dictatorship of the proletariat in china is stronger than ever. our great socialist motherland is flourishing and full of vigour.

reviewing the course of our struggle, we see that every wise decision was made by chairman mao, every strategic plan was drawn up by him, and at every juncture it was he who indicated the orientation for us. all our victories are victories for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for mao tsetung thought. after enduring all kinds of hardship and traversing an arduous, zigzag path in protracted struggles, the chinese people have come to understand profoundly the incontestable truth that making revolution depends on mao tsetung thought, which is our invincible banner.

while mourning the passing of chairman mao with the deepest sorrow, the communist party members and revolutionary masses repeatedly listened to and studied the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the party central committee, and the memorial speech by comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the party central committee and premier of the state council, at the mass memorial meeting for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung. in response to the call of the party central committee, they have turned their proletarian feelings of boundless esteem and deep mourning for chairman mao into efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought. they have time and again restudied chairman mao's teachings and reread his works. some people planned to go over the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" before september 9 of next year. some people put stress on studying the theses on classes and class struggle that chairman mao put forward at the second plenary session of the seventh party central committee and later, particularly his important instructions during the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. others are studying chairman mao's writings relevant to the major two-line struggles in the period of socialist revolution and the struggle against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core. still others are studying chairman mao's works related to the three component parts of marxism. the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are determined to study chairman mao's works and advance along the course charted by chairman mao all their lives; an upsurge of studying mao tsetung thought is taking shape throughout the country. this is the best concrete action to carry out chairman mao's behests. to carry out chairman mao's behests means to inherit his brilliant thought and his proletarian revolutionary line and policies, "(boldface begins) practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire (boldface ends)" and, under the leadership of the party central committee, carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china which chairman mao pioneered. only when one conscientiously studies and grasps marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought can one raise one's consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution under

the dictatorship of the proletariat, "(boldface begins) act according to the principles laid down (boldface ends)", and always advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

chairman mao tsetung was the greatest marxist of the contemporary era. his works are an encyclopedia of marxism, very rich in content and profound in meaning. it is necessary to study them hard and repeatedly, to deeply understand chairman mao's thesis on dialectical and historical materialism -- the world outlook of the proletariat -- and his revolutionary theories, particularly the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to understand deeply how chairman mao integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism, and how mao tsetung thought developed in the struggles against opportunism and revisionism of all brands. it is necessary, through the study, to make clear that throughout the entire historical period of socialism, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, the principal contradiction is that between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the main danger is revisionism, the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie with the main target being those party persons in power taking the capitalist road. it is particularly necessary to clearly understand chairman mao's scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the communist party and the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road.

mao tsetung thought is marked by its clear class nature and practicality. in studying chairman mao's works, it is necessary to strive to act upon and apply them, fight against the bourgeoisie in the party, fight against revisionism, and fight against erroneous lines and trends which run counter to mao tsetung thought. at present, it is imperative to grasp the crux of revisionism, that is, its ideological and political line, in connection with the realities on various fronts, deepen the criticism of the three poisonous weeds "on the general programme for all work of the party and the country", "some problems concerning the work of science and technology" and "some problems in accelerating industrial development" cooked up on teng hsiao-ping's instructions, carry the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt through to the end, consolidate and develop the victories of the great cultural revolution and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the party committees at all levels should strengthen leadership of the study movement. they should actively guide the masses in turning their boundless grief at the passing away of chairman mao into a powerful motive force for the study of mao tsetung thought, into infinite hatred for teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and into concrete actions in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. the party committees should take the study of mao tsetung thought as the most fundamental task in the party's ideological building and mass ideological and political education, and make sure that it continues for a long time. they should give full play to the theoretical contingents and the political evening schools, run reading classes well and pay attention to summing up and popularizing advanced experience of the masses in the study. it is necessary to carry forward the revolutionary style of study which integrates theory with practice. leading cadres at all levels should put strict demands on themselves, take the lead in study, application and criticism, and raise their level of marxism, their political consciousness, skill in leadership and consciousness in defending and carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

china is the homeland of mao tsetung thought. "(boldface begins) once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world. (boldface ends)" we should pass on mao tsetung thought from generation to generation so that our country never changes its colour, and should strive to make a greater contribution to humanity.

Party and State Leaders Participate in
Peking People's National Day Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

the people's republic of china founded by the great leader and teacher chairman mao has advanced triumphantly for 27 years. the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country boundlessly esteem and profoundly cherish the memory of chairman mao, the great liberator of the people of all nationalities, on the occasion of this bright anniversary.

over 400 representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers and students and commercial workers in the capital met at a grand meeting in celebration of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china this evening in the tower of the magnificent tienanmen gate.

they warmly praised chairman mao's great contributions, and talked about how well things are going ahead in the great socialist motherland illuminated by the beacon of mao tsetung thought. they spoke of the great advances made in china's socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of chairman mao and indignantly criticized teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

they pledged the determination to carry out chairman mao's behests and to "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire". they said they would turn grief into strength, rally closely round the party central committee, assiduously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, abide by chairman mao's teaching "act according to the principles laid down", persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and carry through to the end the cause of proletarian revolution in china which chairman mao pioneered.

in the hall of the tienanmen gate tower hung a huge portrait of the great leader chairman mao. attending the meeting were party and state leaders hua kuo-feng, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang

chun-chiao, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien; and president of the supreme people's court chiang hua.

when the leading comrades came into the midst of the representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers and students and commercial workers, a standing ovation of several minutes burst out to greet them. the party and state leaders repeatedly applauded and expressed cordial regards to the representatives. the close links between the leadership and the masses demonstrated the strong determination of the chinese people to rally closely round the party central committee and always advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and premier of the state council, spoke at the end of the meeting.

"comrades," he said, "today, on the eve of the 27th anniversary of the establishment of the people's republic of china founded by the great leader and teacher chairman mao, we join in this meeting being held by representatives of peking workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers and students and commercial workers. we are learning from you comrades and pay our respects to you. while celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we cherish the memory of the great leader and teacher chairman mao all the more. we must turn grief into strength, carry out chairman mao's behests and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china which chairman mao pioneered. chairman mao will always live in our hearts. long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl. long live the chinese communist party excl. long live the people's republic of china excl." the hall rang with thunderous applause.

comrades hsu shih-yu, wei kuo-ching, li teh-sheng and saifudin participated in similar meetings held in kwangchow, shenyang and urumchi by people of various circles, cadres and commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army.

tienanmen square was brightly lit this evening. the tower was resplendent, and a huge portrait of chairman mao hung in the middle of the red ochre wall of tienanmen gate. facing were huge portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. a portrait of sun yat-sen stood on the southern side of the square.

as the representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers, teachers and students and commercial workers in the capital mounted the magnificent tienanmen tower, their thoughts turned to the memory of the great leader and teacher chairman mao. twentyseven years ago, the great leader chairman mao ascended the tower with firm and steady strides and himself raised the first five-star red flag, and solemnly proclaimed the founding of the people's republic of china and proclaimed that the chinese people had now stood up. it is here chairman mao, together with the people of the capital, celebrated more than 20 glorious national days, reviewed millions upon millions of revolutionary masses, received over ten million young red guards, met with many leading members of fraternal parties and marxist-leninist organizations and distinguished guests from various countries, and issued solemn statements in support of the revolutionary struggles of the people of other countries. world-renowned tienanmen is the symbol of the unity of the people of all nationalities of china under the leadership of chairman mao, the symbol of struggle and the symbol of victory. although chairman mao has passed away, mao tsetung thought will always shine and chairman mao's revolutionary line will always guide us from victory to victory.

at seven o'clock in the evening, wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, declared the meeting open. in the two hours and more that followed, representatives from various walks of life spoke one after another. they cherished the memory of the great leader chairman mao with boundless affection and hailed the magnificent contributions he had made. they reported on what they had gained in stuoying chairman mao's works and their plans for future study as well as the achievements of the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt. they expressed their determination to turn grief into strength, and unite to win still greater victories.

chen fu-han, chief engine driver of the crew of the "mao tsetung locomotive" under the fengtai locomotive section of the peking railway administration, recalled the cordial solicitude the great leader chairman mao had shown toward them. he said: "we will never forget that chairman mao autographed the "selected works of mao tsetung" we had brought with us when he received our representatives. the three glittering characters of his name were a tremendous encouragement to us excl. following chairman mao's teachings, we have persevered in fighting the class enemies, revisionism and the bourgeoisie, sharply refuted the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, and have scored one victory after another in revolution and production. by september 25 this year, our crew had achieved a safety run of three million kilometres in the 30 years since its establishment. this is a record in china's railway history. our revolutionary struggle has enabled us to recognize that, just as driving a locomotive means staying on the rails, making revolution means we must stick to chairman mao's revolutionary line. we will adhere to it and follow the bright road indicated by chairman mao so as to carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end."

chen yung-hsiang, secretary of the hsuchiawu production brigade party branch in pingku county on the city's outskirts, said: "in celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we poor and lower-middle peasants cherish the memory of chairman mao. thanks to the revolutionizing of people's thinking and the improvement in farming conditions, our grain yield has increased from less than 2 tons per hectare before the cultural revolution to 11.25 tons last year. in 1975, over 150 tons of grain were set aside in collective reserves and 390 tons were delivered as tax or sold to the state. all these are victories for chairman mao's revolutionary line and for mao tsetung thought. we must further study chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, make clear that the bourgeoisie is right in the communist party, criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, criticize the bourgeoisie, remove the soil that engenders capitalism, nurture young shoots of communism, hold still higher the red banner of tachai that chairman mao raised, grasp revolution, promote production and strive to win still greater victories."

in their speeches, peng kuo-chin, deputy political instructor of the no.1 company of a railway corps unit, chi peng-chen, office cadre of the navy, and wang yun, deputy group leader of an air force unit, recalled the brilliant fighting course of the chinese people's liberation army under the personal leadership and command of chairman mao during which it grew in numbers and strength and defeated strong enemies at home and abroad in protracted revolutionary struggles, and won one victory after another. remembering with profound feelings chairman mao's kind concern for the people's army, they are determined to rally most closely round the party central committee, obey its orders in all their actions and consciously uphold the unity and unification of the party. they vowed to assiduously study chairman mao's works, continue to deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and carry the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt through to the end. they pledged to resolutely implement chairman mao's line on army building, always adhere to the principle that "the party commands the gun", strengthen army building, do all work well in preparedness against war, heighten their vigilance, be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude and liberate taiwan province, the sacred territory of the motherland.

huang kuang-ting, deputy instructor of the sixth company of a unit of the peking garrison, chiang kuang-ching, deputy instructor of a unit of 8341 unit, and shih ko, a soldier of 8341 unit, said in their speeches that the guards would bear in mind the meticulous care the great leader chairman mao had shown for them and the expectations put on them by the people of the motherland and pledged by concrete actions to defy death to defend the party central committee, the capital of peking and the great socialist motherland.

lin chih-tien, representing worker-peasant-soldier students at tsinghua university, said that in his lifetime, chairman mao was most concerned about combating and preventing revisionism so as to ensure that our party and state would always advance along the marxist-leninist road. the worker-peasant-soldier students have been pondering day and night on this question of how to carry out chairman mao's behests, be worthy successors to the revolution and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china which chairman mao pioneered. they would determinedly follow chairman mao's teaching "act according to the principles laid down", continue

to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and fight the party capitalist-roaders all their lives. "we will transform our profound feelings for chairman mao into infinite strength to criticize teng hsiao-ping. we will concentrate the fire on criticizing the three poisonous weeds including 'on the general programme' cooked up on teng hsiao-ping's instructions and carry through to the end the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts," he said.

a 15 year-old red guard of the middle school attached to peking university, huang shuai stated: "in honouring the 27th anniversary of the founding of our great motherland, we red guards have boundless love for chairman mao. we will never forget that on august 1 of 1966, a critical juncture in the great proletarian cultural revolution, chairman mao wrote a letter warmly supporting the revolutionary actions of young red guards in rebelling against reactionaries; we will never forget the great image of chairman mao, in green army uniform and wearing a red armband, waving his great hand when reviewing the red guards. we will always advance courageously along the course charted by chairman mao and temper ourselves into a revolutionary younger generation dedicated to the cause of communism."

kuo feng-tien, a veteran worker at the "february 7" rolling stock plant in changhsintien on peking's outskirts, said that the workers and staff of the plant, in resolute response to the party central committee's call, were turning grief into strength and ushering in a new high tide in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. they had made a plan to re-study the four-volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung" within a year.

chia teh-chin, a representative of the marxist-leninist works study group at the peking friendship department store, said that their study group would act according to chairman mao's great teaching "read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism", link theory with practice and conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. they pledged to keep to their study despite work pressure or other various difficulties.

forty representatives of the metallurgical enterprises chairman mao once inspected or mentioned in his instructions, who are currently holding a meeting in

peking, attended this evening's meeting. wang ling-hao, veteran open-hearth furnace operator from the no.1 steel plant under the anshan iron and steel company, recalled with profound feelings chairman mao's kind attention to the anshan workers. he said: "the charter of the anshan iron and steel company' that chairman mao endorsed in 1960 is the fundamental guidance for running socialist enterprises. the anshan iron and steel company owes all its achievements to chairman mao's wise leadership; these achievements are great victories for mao tsetung thought. chairman mao taught us 'grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier'. we'll live up to his earnest expectations, hold aloft the great banner of 'the charter of the anshan iron and steel company', deepen the mass movement to learn from taching, build up the anshan iron and steel company into a strong bastion to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and fight to the finish against the bourgeoisie inside the party."

other speakers at the meeting were wang tzu-chao, a worker from the peking hsinhua printing house, wei hsing, secretary of the party branch of the tuannan brigade of the hunghsing people's commune in tahsing county, kung chia-sheng, a cadre from the general office of the central committee of the communist party of china and a former student at its may 7 cadre school, and yeh chiu-yun, a woman truck driver at a construction site of the wuhan iron and steel company.

"wind and thunder are stirring,
flags and banners are flying
wherever men live."

at the end of the meeting, the representatives watched from the tower on tienanmen gate the bright lights that sparkled throughout the capital on the eve of national day. their hearts stirred and filled with pride, they pledged that the heroic 800 million chinese people would always hold aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and advance courageously.

Large Album on China's Achievements in Capital Construction Published on National Day Eve

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

"new china builds", a large album reflecting china's achievements in capital construction, was published on the eve of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the album has two editions, one in chinese and the other in english.

embracing more than 300 pictures, the album has five parts: industrial, transportational, civic and residential, public, and rural and water conservancy construction. it shows the tremendous achievements the chinese people have made in capital construction since the founding of the people's republic, especially since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, by persevering in taking class struggle as the key link and adhering to the party's basic line under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the new album was compiled by the academy of building research under the state capital construction commission and published by the china building industry press.

FUKIEN FRONT

PLA Units at Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During National Day Holidays

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Sept. 30, 1976)

a spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units at the fukien front announced today:

the forthcoming october first is the twentyseventh anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china. to enable our compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to celebrate this brilliant festival along with the people of the whole country, the chinese people's liberation army has been ordered to suspend shelling on october first and third as an expression of solicitude.

REMINISCENCES OF MAO TSETUNG

Chairman Mao's Brilliant Directives Guide People of Shanghai Forward

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 29, 1976)

a number of units in shanghai which have accumulated good experience in the great socialist revolution and construction, have had the honour of getting directives from chairman mao. to honour the memory of the great leader chairman mao, the shanghai people have been recalling chairman mao's attention and the masses and leading cadres of these units have been unable to find adequate words to convey the fullness of their feeling for his kindness. they have made a solemn pledge that they will bear in mind forever chairman mao's brilliant directives and fight to realize his teachings.

chairman mao had faith in the masses and relied on them, supported their revolutionary creativity, was far-sighted and always noticed and gave support to new socialist things. during the upsurge of the agricultural co-operatives movement when liu shao-chi stirred up the right opportunist adverse current in opposition to them and cutting them down, chairman mao highly praised the hungnan, taihsing and chuchai townships, the paiyichiao vegetable producer co-operative and the litzuyuan agricultural co-operative on the outskirts of shanghai for their adherence to the socialist road. chairman mao gave brilliant directives about their experience of running these co-operatives.

during the great cultural revolution, chairman mao wrote important instructions about the shanghai machine tools plant's experience in training technicians from among the workers, the experience of the chiangchen people's commune on training barefoot doctors and about the investigation report "educational revolution in colleges of science and engineering as seen from the two-line struggle in the shanghai machinery college". guided by these instructions, workers' colleges run by factories have been set up throughout the country, barefoot doctors are growing in number and competence and the intellectuals have learned more and more in their integration with the workers and peasants.

the shanghai machine tools plant and its workers' college have been restudying in the last few days chairman mao's brilliant instruction about their experience. they use the achievements they have made in the last eight years of following the instruction to illustrate the correctness of chairman mao's revolutionary line. wang teh-fa, worker-technician and deputy secretary of the workers' college party

branch, said that 150 out of the 250 worker-students the college had enrolled in the past eight years have graduated and 80 per cent of the graduates in their factory have become members of the workers' theoretical study groups. moreover, some of the 58 new products which they took part in designing and making have reached or surpassed world advanced levels. he said: "the practice in the last eight years has given us a deeper understanding that the road of training technicians from among the workers pointed out by chairman mao is the only road for training contingents of intellectuals from the working class and is the correct road to be taken in the proletarian educational revolution."

the barefoot doctors and poor and lower-middle peasants of chiangchen commune in chuansha county restudied the note chairman mao wrote on the investigation report on the barefoot doctors in the commune and reviewed the tremendous changes in the commune's health and medical work that have been made under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant note. in the commune, every production brigade and team now has its own barefoot doctors and health workers, disease prevention work and treatment. is well developed and the people are assured of health care. barefoot doctors occupy the rural medical and health positions and their representatives attend national congresses on health work and world health meetings.

the litzuyuan brigade party branch of taopu commune in chiating county led its party members, cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in studying "the message to whole party, whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country", the memorial speech by comrade hua kuo-feng at the mass memorial rally held in the capital and the editorial of the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily", entitled "chairman mao will live forever in our hearts". reviewing the struggle since chairman mao wrote the directives, they extolled chairman mao's magnificent contributions and the great victories of his revolutionary line. brigade party branch member hsu shih-sheng was chairman of litzuyuan agricultural cooperative at the time chairman mao wrote his directive. he said: "when we started the cooperative we were very poor; we lacked funds, seeds and tools. later we heeded chairman mao's call "get organized" and persevered in running the agricultural cooperative through diligence and frugality and in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. particularly since the establishment of the people's commune, our socialist collective economy has become stronger and more consolidated. sixty percent of the brigade families have new houses. all the victories of the brigade were achieved under the wise leadership of chairman mao; they are all great victories for his revolutionary line."

the masses and cadres of these organizations have boundless love for chairman mao and deep hatred for the ringleaders of the bourgeoisie in the party such as liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. they have held meetings to criticize the three poisonous weeds bred under the direction of teng hsiao-ping, namely, "on the general programme for all work of the party and the country," "some problems concerning the work of science and technology," and "some problems in accelerating industrial development," thus bringing the deepened movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts to a new level. the masses and cadres of these organizations say: "teng hsiao-ping was always dead against every new socialist thing affirmed by chairman mao, every new socialist thing chairman mao approved with glorious remarks and comments. when chairman mao called on the peasants to get organized and embark on the golden path of agricultural cooperation, teng hsiao-ping colluded with liu shao-chi in large-scale dissolution of the cooperatives. when chairman mao urged us to "take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers", teng hsiao-ping ranted that the july 21 workers' college provided one form but it was not the only form to be followed. when chairman mao gave warm support to the barefoot doctors, teng hsiao-ping went all out to sling mud at them in a vain attempt to strangle this new socialist thing. when chairman mao encouraged the intellectuals to follow the road of integrating with the workers and peasants, teng hsiao-ping tried to sow discord between the intellectuals and the party and to lead them onto the road of bourgeois specialisation. teng hsiao-ping is the sworn enemy of the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary people. he is an obstacle on the road of socialist revolution. we should bear chairman mao's teachings firmly in mind, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link and wage a long-term struggle against teng hsiao-ping and against the bourgeoisie in the party until communism is realized.

Northern Shensi People Recall Chairman Mao's Close Relations with Masses

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1976)

"chairman mao will live forever in the hearts of the people as their great liberator" is the title of an article written by the communist party committee of chiahsien county in shensi province, northwest china, and published in the "people's daily".

recalling the great leader and teacher chairman mao's loving care for the people of chiahsien, the article expresses their determination to carry out chairman mao's behests, "act according to the principles laid down", and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause initiated by chairman mao.

the article says:

in 1942 a shepherd in chiahsien county, named li yu-yuan, sang the song "the east is red" in praise of our great leader chairman mao. the words are: "the east is red, the sun rises. china has brought forth a mao tsetung. he works for the people's happiness, he is the people's great saviour." this song voices not only the common sentiment of the people of chiahsien county, but also of the chinese working people in their hundreds of millions. the song is now being sung throughout china and all round the globe.

to honour the memory of chairman mao, the people of chiahsien gathered before the cave in which chairman mao once lived, and along the mountain paths on which he left his footsteps during the war years. they recalled the 98 days the great leader spent in chiahsien while directing the national liberation war and leading the people of northern shensi in smashing the reactionary chiang kai-shek gang's attacks on that area.

chairman mao arrived in chiahsien in 1947 and stayed in shenchuan village for some time. kuo yun-hsien, an old party member of the shenchuan production brigade, remembered the militant days the great leader had spent there and said, "chairman mao knew and loved the people best. his heart always beat at one with ours."

the autumn crops were ready for reaping when chairman mao arrived in the village, and he immediately mobilized all the people working with the central organizations to help in the harvest. during the sowing of winter wheat, chairman mao learned that some of the peasants were short of seed because of natural disasters and because of looting by the chiang kai-shek gang. he and his comrades cut their rations and sent the

wheat thus saved to 12 families of soldiers' relatives and poor peasants.

"these were no ordinary seeds," said kuo yun-hsien. "they were seeds of the revolution which have since taken deep root, blossomed and yielded fruit in chiahsien. chairman mao's loving care for the people of chiahsien is indelibly engraved in our hearts excl."

chen chan-fu, an old poor peasant of the wuchen production brigade, could not restrain his tears as he recalled chairman mao's conversation with him that year. he said: "the chairman stood before the stone mill in my courtyard and asked me whether the villagers had left and what losses they had suffered when enemy troops occupied the village. when i told him that the enemy had plundered almost everything we had, chairman mao assured me that the difficulty was temporary and that the days of the enemy were numbered. twentynine years have passed, but i still remember his every word as if it were freshly etched on my heart. this has filled me with strength all these years excl."

the people of nanhoti village drew strength from exchanging reminiscences of chairman mao. on october 21, 1947, chairman mao had joined peasants of this village in doing farm work, they recalled. "he wielded a flail to thresh the grain, turned the stone mill and helped pick broad beans, always chatting as he worked alongside us in the most heart-warming way. on the day of his departure, he sent us some towels as souvenirs. every towel is a symbol of chairman mao's boundless love for the masses."

the people of chiahsien county will never forget that it was at chukuanchai that chairman mao worked late into the night to draw up the strategic line for the second year of the liberation war and led the liberation army and the chinese people in switching from strategic defensive over to strategic offensive. and also it was here at liangchiacha that chairman mao personally directed the famous battle of shachiatien, northern shensi, in which heavy blows were dealt at the chiang kai-shek -- hu tsung-nan gang's troops, thereby turning the tide on the war front in northwest china. at shenchuanshan ridge in this area, chairman mao issued the call: "overthrow chiang kai-shek and liberate all china," a call which ushered in the dawn of countrywide liberation. chairman mao also wrote for the party organizations of chiahsien the inscription: "stand on the side of the great majority, the labouring people."

members of the communist party committee of chiahsien county read over and over again chairman mao's inscription which is like a beacon light illuminating

the road of advance. today, under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, they are, together with the people of the entire county, taking class struggle as the key link and victoriously waging the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. the county cadres have declared war on bourgeois right, persevering in eating, living and working with the masses. in the past two years, cadres of the county, commune and production brigade levels have taken part in collective labour for 100, 200 and 300 days respectively. the carrying out of chairman mao's revolutionary line has changed the look of chiahsien county beyond recognition.

in honour of chairman mao's memory, the 180,000 people of chiahsien county have taken a solemn oath from the bottom of their hearts that they will always sing "the east is red", forever bear in mind the concern showed by the great liberator chairman mao, and march triumphantly forward along his revolutionary line.

Women Textile Workers Honor Memory of Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Sept. 30, 1976)

in recalling the growth of their team, the women textile workers of the hao chien-hsiu team at the tsingtao no. 6 state cotton mill, east china's shantung province, honour the memory of chairman mao and pledge to always advance bravely along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the great leader chairman mao's concern for the women textile workers surpassed in dimension and profundity the high mountains and the deep seas. of the 36 workers that make up the hao chien-hsiu team 26 were child labourers in the old society where they were treated as subhumans and often felt the whip of the imperialist, capitalist and feudal bosses. at the age of 11 or 12, they had to work 13 to 14 hours a day to earn a bare living. at the factory they were often beaten, frequently abused and regularly searched. it was under chairman mao's leadership that they were emancipated from misery and made masters of the state.

hao chien-hsiu met the great leader chairman mao dozens of times after she had created a scientific spinning method. at the national day banquet in 1951, she drank to chairman mao's health on behalf of the

working class throughout the country. on 10 occasions, four other comrades on her team also met chairman mao. during the past 20 years, 21 comrades in her team nurtured by mao tsetung thought have been promoted to leading posts. they said that but for chairman mao there would be no socialist new china, no political status for the working class and hao chien-hsiu's team would never be what it was today. head of their party group chang shu-chen, who had twice been sold into slavery in the old society, was grief-stricken by chairman mao's death. her eyes swollen through weeping, she summoned her whole family before chairman mao's portrait. she told her children never to forget chairman mao's goodness, carry out chairman mao's behest and become worthy successors of the revolutionary cause.

members of the hao chien-hsiu team noted that their every achievement was scored through and their every step guided by the revolutionary line charted out by chairman mao. they said: "before the cultural revolution, it was this line that led us in smashing the rightists' attacks in 1957; in the years of the big leap forward, mao tsetung thought helped us to break the 'speed limits' set by bourgeois technical authorities, and to set a new records in high-speed spinning of fine yarn; in the three years of temporary economic difficulties, again chairman mao's teaching backed us against the revisionist 'material incentive' and 'putting monetary awards in command' advocated by liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping and helped us in acquiring a socialist orientation for our enterprise; during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, all of which were initiated and led by chairman mao himself. we have held high the banner 'it is right to rebel against reactionaries', worked against the current, struggled against the party capitalist roaders and a handful of class enemies, defended chairman mao's revolutionary line and consolidated and developed the fruit of victory of the cultural revolution."

in these days, workers of this team have repeatedly studied "the message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country", the memorial speech by comrade hua kuo-feng made at the mass memorial rally for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung and the editorial of the "people's daily", "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily" entitled "chairman mao will live forever in our hearts". their fighting will has been strengthened and they have brought about a new upsurge in diligent study and in criticizing teng hsiao-ping.

for 23 years running hao chien-hsiu's team has taken the lead and overfulfilled the state plan every year. turning their grief into strength and their boundless affection for chairman mao into enthusiasm the team, worked on steadily at their spinning frames, and persisted in study, in deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and in grasping revolution and promoting production.

young spinners sun chin-chih, hsueh hsiu-lan and chiu mei-chun voluntarily took over more spindles so that some members of their team could help other teams. the whole team is determined to work harder, unite as one and march forever along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

LU HSÜN ANNIVERSARY

Color Documentary on Lu Hsün's Militant Life
To Be Shown in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

a full-length colour documentary, "the militant life of lu hsun", will be shown in all parts of china starting october 1 to commemorate the 95th anniversary of lu hsun's birth and the 40th anniversary of his death.

the great leader chairman mao pointed out: "the chief commander of china's cultural revolution, he (lu hsun) was not only a great man of letters but a great thinker and revolutionary." "the road he took was the very road of china's new national culture."

making use of photographs, paintings, articles, data and shots from old films, the film gives a brief account of the revolutionary, militant life of lu hsun, a great communist fighter.

as a great man of letters, thinker and revolutionary, lu hsun's life spanned two historical periods in china, the old democratic revolution and the new democratic revolution. he experienced the high tides and ebbs, victories and failures of the revolution. during the dark years of reactionary rule, he used his sharp and pungent pen to wage a courageous and unremitting struggle against imperialism and feudalism, the kuo-mintang reactionaries and the "worms" inside the revolutionary ranks and relentlessly repudiate the man-eating old world.

under the influence of the revolutionary movement led by chairman mao and the chinese communist party and through the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, lu hsun constantly "dissected himself" and transformed himself from a democratic revolutionary into a great communist fighter. he loved the party and had profound esteem and love for chairman mao. he firmly advocated chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and fought ceaseless battles against enemies of all descriptions. the militant life of lu hsun reflected one of the stages in the development of the chinese revolution; it crystalized his rich experience in class struggle and the two-line struggle. lu hsun's immortal writings are precious spiritual assets for the revolutionary people.

the great leader and teacher chairman mao time and again called on us to learn from lu hsun, particularly at moments of acute class struggle and two-line struggles.

the film is expected to be an aid to the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals in learning from, propagating and studying lu hsun. in response to chairman mao's great call, they are learning from and carrying on lu hsun's thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit and deepening the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

STOCKBREEDING

China Improves, Extends Pasturage in Pastoral Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1976)

an annual average increase of 34.2 per cent in livestock over the past four years, with a maximum increase of 38.3 per cent in 1975, was won in the teeth of unprecedented sandstorms on the hsianghuang banner grasslands in the inner mongolian autonomous region on china's northern frontiers.

this shows that china's efforts to improve and extend pasturage in the stockraising areas have been successful in bringing about tremendous changes in these areas since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

during the past decade, construction work has been carried out on a larger scale than ever before in the major stockbreeding areas of inner mongolia, chinghai, sinkiang, tibet, heilungkiang, kirin and szechwan. the main emphasis of this work has been on building irrigation works, shelter belts and grass and forage growing paddocks. the combined area of such paddocks in inner mongolia at present is 55 times what the area was in 1965, the year preceding the great cultural revolution. in addition, forage seed farms have been set up in many places to cultivate fine strains and grow forage crops. along with this, special efforts have been made to evolve fine stock breeds, encourage mass participation in the treatment and prevention of animal diseases and mechanize the stockraising industry. successes in these fields have contributed to the expansion of animal husbandry, with the number of livestock multiplied in many areas.

one of the pastures with unfavourable natural conditions, is the hsianghuang banner grasslands, an arid, riverless area with an annual rainfall of no more than 250 millimetres against an annual evaporation rate of over 2,000 millimetres and a frost-free period of just 95 days. for centuries past, the herdsmen here were at the mercy of the elements, roaming from place to place in pursuit of water and grass and herding their cattle by primitive methods.

since the founding of new china, and particularly since the start of the great cultural revolution, the herdsmen, now advancing along the socialist road, have made collective efforts to extend and improve the grasslands and change the conditions to carry on animal husbandry. the 21,000 people in the area have in the past few years not only built 1,500 projects including wells, dams to retain flood water and intercept underground flows, and canals and ditches to lead in lake water for irrigation, but also enclosed 40,000 hectares as paddocks.

all this has greatly added to the local herdsmen's ability to fight natural adversities and benefited the local stockraising industry which now boasts five times as many animals as before liberation, with a gross value of production last year over 50 per cent greater than that of 1965. per capita income from collective distribution in the area is up 22 per cent and the herdsmen have moved from their age-old yurts into new settlements, putting an end to their nomadic life.

similar progress has been made in areas with a mixed farming economy. in line with the policy of "encouraging both farming and animal husbandry to achieve an all-round development", people in hsingyuan county on the gungnais grasslands in the sinkiang

uighur autonomous region have built many irrigation works, over 100 forest belts and paddocks with a combined area of 36,000 hectares. the county's total grain production last year was 11 times the annual average in the early post-liberation years and the number of animals showed a net increase of 400 per cent, mirroring the rapid advances in the mixed farming areas.

large tracts of desert have been developed into pasturage, opening up broad new prospects for china's stockbreeding industry while playing an important part in the transformation of nature in general. people's communes situated in or on the fringe of desert areas have launched large-scale drives to control shifting sand. an exemplary case is the wushenchao commune in the maowusu desert in north china. with a population of 4,000, this commune encompasses an area of 1,600 square kilometres, 54 per cent of which is covered with sand. only one-third of the area is suitable for grazing animals and even this is made up of fragmentary patches among drifting sand dunes. in the past, sandstorms tended to swallow up pastures and houses, steadily forcing back the local inhabitants. over the past decade or more the people have immobilized 16,000 hectares of shifting sand by planting grass, shrubs and trees in given patterns, and turned some 6,000 hectares of it into grazing grounds.

most of china's pastoral areas are distributed in border regions where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities. the party and government have paid great attention to the socialist construction in these areas and given it much help. in line with chairman mao's teachings, the herdsmen have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in developing and improving pastures through smaller projects undertaken by communes and brigades.

in chinghai province, which has the largest number of livestock in the pastoral areas, many people's communes have mobilized the masses to build small dams, ditches and other such works to supply drinking water for the people and the herds in the high-altitude, cold and arid areas. projects constructed over the past few years include some 600 wells, 160 ponds, 1,600 irrigation ditches and 770 kilometres of underground conduits. in addition, 600,000 hectares of pasturage have been improved or added, and 66,000 hectares of natural grasslands brought under irrigation. the number of animals in the province last year was 31.2 per cent greater than ten years before.

in the past, the reactionary ruling class put about the idea that "everything is decided by heaven",

attributed the barren mountains, flood rivers, poisonous weeds and harmful pests to the power of the gods and advised reliance on the prayers of the lamas for protection from these evils. the frequent natural disasters brought a drastic decline in production. the herdsmen lived in dire poverty under the oppressive exploitation by the feudal lords and herd-owners. after liberation, the herdsmen of various nationalities took the socialist road. through political movements and especially the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they criticized the fallacy of "everything is decided by heaven". they built reservoirs and irrigation canals on "divine mountains", bringing tremendous changes to the grasslands. the herdsmen in angdo county on the north tibetan plateau were among those fettered and held back by religious authority in the past. once emancipated from serfdom, they criticized the religious fallacies and began to expand their pastoral areas. two years ago the county, which has a population of 18,000, set up 71 special teams. these teams enclosed 93 paddocks on 5,000 hectares and dug 66 ditches to irrigate 7,300 hectares of pastureland. the number of animals is now 37.2 percent higher than in 1965.

the construction work in the pastoral areas was accomplished in the course of an acute and complex struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the herdsmen fought against the revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping and against sabotage by a handful of class enemies. led by party organizations at various levels, they have started a new upsurge to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and are developing the excellent situation in the pastoral areas.

SINKIANG

Situation in Sinkiang Excellent with Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing Going Deeper

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 30, 1976)

the situation in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of northwest china is excellent, thanks to the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

workers, peasants, herdsmen, cadres and other people of various nationalities in sinkiang have closed their ranks in this vigorous struggle which started early this year. they have turned factories, villages, grazing grounds, schools and offices into battlefields where they concentrate fire on teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line and the right deviationist trend he created.

figures to hand show that sinkiang has held more than 111,000 criticism meetings with a total attendance of 12,530,000 people and published 134,000 mass criticism bulletins and wall-newspapers since the struggle began. teng hsiao-ping and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line have been submerged in the vast ocean of people's war.

during this movement, the cadres and masses have deepened their study of the theses of the great leader chairman mao on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, particularly his scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party", as well as his instructions on the struggle to repulse the right deviationist trend. using mao tsetung thought as their powerful weapon, they have sharply criticized such counter-revolutionary fallacies of teng hsiao-ping as the dying out of class struggle, the theory of productive forces, material incentives and "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative". the criticism is now being deepened from the viewpoint of ideological and political line.

sinkiang is an outpost in opposing revisionism. the cadres and people of various nationalities have combined the criticism of teng hsiao-ping with the criticism of social-imperialism and with the exposure and criticism of its aggressive and subversive activities in sinkiang. this has enabled them to see clearly that teng hsiao-ping in fact advocated precisely what social-imperialism is doing at present and that, therefore, it is necessary to combat and prevent revisionism, raise vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude.

the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt has greatly raised the consciousness of the people in sinkiang of class struggle and two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they have displayed even greater enthusiasm in building socialism.

following this year's good summer harvest, the people have striven for a bigger autumn harvest. the animals are thriving on the grazing grounds. reports of pre-schedule fulfilment of state plans are posted on the bulletin boards of many factories.

sinkiang garnered 15 per cent more grain this summer than for the same period last year. both total output and average per-hectare yield were all-time records. urumchi and the ili prefecture each chalked up an increase of more than 40 per cent in summer grains. the autumn crops are growing very well.

since the beginning of last winter, both rural and pastoral areas have launched their biggest mass movement to learn from the pace-setting tachai production brigade. the movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt has speeded up the pace of creating more counties of the tachai type. throughout the autonomous region, 44,700 cadres have gone to 45 counties and state farms to join the local cadres and people in studying the party's basic line while eating, living and working with the masses.

over 1.5 million people took part in the latest winter-spring campaign to improve farmland at the peak period. more than 90 million cubic metres of earthwork was done, 200,000 hectares of farmland leveled, 180,000 hectares terraced, 1,400 wells sunk and 4,000 kilometres of canals built. more work was done than in any previous campaign, and it was done faster.

the pastoral area of sinkiang is china's biggest. animal husbandry is better this year than in recent years. the survival rate of new animals was 90.5 per cent, 4 per cent higher than last year. the overall rate of increase of animals was 6 per cent above the corresponding 1975 period.

more pasturage was improved this year than any year since liberation. more than 102,000 hectares of pastureland have been added and irrigation added for 87,000 more hectares.

from january through july, value of total industrial output for the region was 10.9 percent over that of

the same 1975 period, which was an all-time high. of the 68 major products turned out in sinkiang, output for fifty-four was more than for the corresponding period of last year, and the output of a significant number reached the planned yearly figure well ahead of schedule. railway passenger and freight transport broke the previous records. the market was brisk, prices stable and the livelihood of the people steadily improved.

in the course of the movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt, the party's national policy has been better applied and the unity of the nationalities in the region consolidated. the more than ten million people of 13 nationalities -- uighur, han, kazakh, hui, khalkhas, mongolian, tajik, sibo, manchu, uzbek, tartar, tahur and russian -- help, respect and support one another. they have been waging a united struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repudiate revisionism, and build up and defend this frontier region. new socialist things have been growing vigorously. the mass movement for the conscientious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao has gone deeper. the theoretical contingent of workers, peasants and herdsmen now numbers more than 600,000.

three-in-one leading groups consisting of old, middle-aged and young cadres have increased in various places. the number of young cadres in the leading group of the ili autonomous prefecture of kazakh nationality is 44 per cent greater than in same period of last year. jehsitan, a 24-year-old uighur woman cadre who was a red guard during the early days of the cultural revolution, recently became deputy secretary of the party committee of the ili prefecture.

new successes have been reported in the revolution in education, literature and art and public health since the beginning of this year. cooperative medical service has been established in more than 90 per cent of the people's communes and production brigades of the autonomous region. there are now 13,000 barefoot doctors. a large number of educated youth and college graduates have settled in the countryside to be peasants and herdsmen.

the people of various nationalities in sinkiang are firmly responding to the call of the party central committee to follow chairman mao's behests. they are rallying closely around the party central committee, deepening the movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidating and carrying forward the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution and striving for still better results in all socialist undertakings.

GOOD HARVESTS

Chinese People's Communes Triumph Over Natural Adversities to Reap Rich Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the chinese rural people's communes won another brilliant victory this year after fighting heroically against cold spells, drought, wind and hail storms, prolonged rains and earthquakes that hit some parts of the country.

judging from the record harvests of wheat, other summer-ripening grains and early rice, and from the excellent growth of early and late autumn crops now already matured or approaching maturity, this year will be another rich harvest year for china.

the success was achieved during the mass movement to learn from tachai, pace-setter in china's agriculture, and to build up more tachai-type counties in china. this movement is being launched by people's communes in all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and in all the counties. this year's fight against the natural adversities received impetus from the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing the correct verdicts of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in the past few years, the weather in some parts of china, like that in many parts of the world, was abnormal. during the period, severe drought, cold spells rarely seen in many years, prolonged rains, strong earth tremors and many wind and hail storms occurred in different areas of china. in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed", china mobilized millions upon millions of people to counter the natural adversities and won good harvests 14 years running from 1962 to 1975, demonstrating that the people can conquer the force of nature.

this year's fight with drought and other natural troubles further illustrates how the masses of the people are organized under the leadership of the party to meet the challenge of nature.

a severe drought menaced the provinces, municipalities and the inner mongolian autonomous region in north and northeast china in the first six months of this year. the worst hit areas, hopei province and the rural area around peking, suffered drought five years in succession starting from the latter part of 1971. the amount

of rainfall in these two areas last year was only one third to one half the annual normal, with some parts registering even less. the dry spell dragged on in the first six months of this year. many sections of small rivers ran dry and the water level in wells dropped.

a mammoth battle was fought against the drought, lasting from wheat sowing last autumn to june and july this year when saturating rains fell, with millions of people taking part.

while putting existing irrigation installations to a good use, cadres and commune members transported water to the fields and also continued to build new irrigation projects. when many small rivers and ponds dried up, they dug into the bottom of rivers and ponds to tap the water underneath. they also linked up many small wells to make use of their combined flow of water. nearly 60,000 new wells were put into operation in hopei province and rural peking in the first half of this year. these have extended the irrigated area by 200,000 hectares, in addition to improving irrigation over vast areas.

in hengshui prefecture, covering 11 counties that were among the most severely hit areas in hopei province, most of the commune members worked in three shifts to operate pump wells day and night. at the same time, 300,000 people turned out to move water to the fields in steady streams with shoulder poles, water buckets, pottery jars and pushcarts. pledging that "the greater the drought, the harder we will work to counter it", they ensured the normal growth of the crops with their industrious labour.

during the anti-drought battle, communes and brigades in the upper reaches of irrigation canals voluntarily sent water to communes and brigades downstream when the crops needed water most, while drawing water from small water-storage ponds in the hills themselves. those areas with more irrigation facilities gave precious water to those with fewer irrigation projects, showing the lofty spirit of socialist cooperation.

the spirit of hard work and solidarity and the high morale of the commune peasants, which are based on their socialist consciousness, were translated into a tremendous force that proved to be more powerful than the natural elements. the harvests of wheat and other summer grains in hopei province and rural peking this year reached all-time highs, and were respectively 3 and 3.7 times the figures for 1965, the year before the cultural revolution. the two areas' 1976 summer harvests exceeded their total annual grain output in 1949, the year of liberation.

the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt have further

raised the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and commune members. the cadres at all levels consciously restrict bourgeois right and keep in close contact with the masses and practice. since this spring, 1.6 million cadres at the provincial, prefectural, county and commune levels have gone to the grassroots in the countryside. together with the commune members, they have studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of teng hsiao-ping while taking part in farm work. communist party committee secretaries at all levels have worked alongside the commune members to carry water to the fields, dig ditches to drain off excess rain water and manage the standing crops. the cadres have helped to solve problems on the spot and summed up and spread advanced experience.

the growing collective strength of the people's communes enables them to fight the natural adversities with advantage. influenced by encroaching cold air masses, low temperature and prolonged rains occurred in the yangtze river valley and areas to its south from mid-march to mid-april this year. in some areas the duration of the cold spells and overcast weather was the longest ever recorded in recent years, causing difficulties to the nursing and transplanting of early rice seedlings. many areas adopted methods evolved by commune members to speed up the nursing of rice seedlings, including the method of nursing them in hot houses. some areas irrigated the nursing plots with warm water to protect the seedlings from the spring cold.

in some areas, the low temperature and prolonged rains caused the rotting of early rice seedlings. in some parts of southernmost kwangtung province, the aggregate hours of sunshine from late february to early april this year were only half or even less than half the figure for the same period of last year. some communes and production brigades suffered losses of rice seedlings two, or even three times. each time the seedlings died, the commune members promptly replanted new ones. since the communes and brigades had put aside seeds and food grains as reserves in line with chairman mao's teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", many of them completed replanting by drawing on only part of their reserves. readjustment of seed was made between various areas within the province. only one per cent of the seed used for replanting was transported to kwangtung from other parts of the country by commercial departments. in all, the province planted early rice on 2.06 million hectares of farmland this year, some 23,000 hectares larger than last year's acreage. whether in kwangtung province or in china as a whole, the early rice harvest this year was bigger than last year's good crop.

many commune members point out that in the pre-liberation days, cold spells and prolonged rains like this year's would leave large tracts of land vacant without seedlings and no crop would be produced there. crop failure and the high usury of the landlords would make countless small peasants go bankrupt and force them to flee their homeland. in contrast, after reaping a rich early rice harvest this year, an excellent harvest of late rice is in sight. throughout the countryside of china, the scene is one of vigour and prosperity. this fully bears out the superiority of the collectivization of agriculture and the socialist system.

in china, when one area is in difficulty, all the other areas extend their help. after the strong quake hit the tangshan-fengnan area, chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party showed deep solicitude and concern for the quake area. manpower and materials were promptly sent there for rescue and relief work, and adequate arrangements were made for the livelihood of the people. grain, chemical fertilizer and farm machinery were dispatched to the countryside of the affected area.

with the help from various parts of the country, cadres and commune members rose to overcome the difficulties and rebuild their homes with their own hands. they have restored production within a short period of time and are now working hard to strive for a good harvest this year. in late august, the number of people taking part in farm work in the tangshan area every day already approached the pre-quake level.

in line with the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation" of the national economy laid down by chairman mao, china's industry and all the other trades make energetic efforts to serve agriculture. output of tractors, irrigation and drainage machinery, and tractor and engine parts turned out in china last year was from seven to twelve times the 1965 figures. output of farm machinery products rose further in the first half of this year.

china's rural areas have launched large-scale, mass campaigns to build farm improvement projects every year since liberation, especially since the beginning of the cultural revolution. vast areas of farmland have been turned into fields giving high, stable yields irrespective of dry spells and heavy rains, and this has put the areas there in good stead in fighting the natural troubles. in traditionally dry hopei province, the irrigated area has doubled in the past decade. seventy per cent of the province's three million hectares of wheat crop was grown on irrigated land this year. most of the farmland in the rural area around peking has irrigation facilities.

the water control projects so far built showed their worth in combating drought as well as in draining off excess rain water this year both in northern and southern china.

COAL INDUSTRY

Rapid Growth of Coal Industry in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Changsha, Sept. 29, 1976)

hunan province in central china is now virtually self-sufficient in coal. output in 1975 was 3.4 times that in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution, and 35 times that on the eve of liberation. this is mainly attributable to the implementation of chairman mao's policy of drawing on the initiative of both the central government and the localities.

the growth of coal production has given an impetus to the local industries such as iron smelting, production of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers, power and cement. the output of these industries has increased by three to ten fold in the past decade.

in the past a few bourgeois experts had declared that areas in china south of the yangtze river were poor in coal resources. for years millions of tons of coal had to be shipped from north to south to meet the need there. the need to develop industry brought the problem to a head. since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966 various provinces in south china have launched mass movement to prospect for coal and establish mines in answer to the party's call to change the situation in which coal has to be transported from the north to the south. coal seams have since been discovered in 83 out of 89 counties. apart from establishing several coal centres in the central and southern parts of the province, some of the larger coal fields of complicated geological formations were suitable for the establishment of small mines.

before liberation, the reactionary government had set up only a few coal mines in hunan province. mining methods were very backward and output remained low. after liberation the coal resources came

under the control of the people. in 1952, coal output in the province surpassed the previous peak production record. in the big leap forward year of 1958, the people in this province started an upsurge in setting up small coal mines under the guidance of the general line put forward by chairman mao to "go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". but due to the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping who opposed the principle of self-reliance and use of combined modern and indigenous methods in establishing small coal mines. many mines were closed down and the people's enthusiasm dissipated. with the advent of the cultural revolution, liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was criticized and chairman mao's principle of developing industry was carried out, which encouraged building big, medium and small enterprises simultaneously with stress on medium and small ones.

the total state allocation for capital construction in the provincial coal industry in the past decade is double the figure for that of the 17 years prior to the cultural revolution. in support of the capital construction of the provincial coal industry the state has in addition assigned to hunan province many prospecting teams and coal mine builders totalling more than 10,000 workers.

the local people, the rural commune peasants and experienced miners in particular, all helped in prospecting for coal. miners, cadres and technicians made up three-in-one combination coal mine designing groups. all the localities including prefectures, counties, people's communes and production brigades have built up mines with local resources.

the province now has 26 major coal mines whose total output is 110 per cent higher than that ten years ago. the output of the 155 small coal mines run by prefectures and counties is some four times that in 1965. the rural people's communes and production brigades have established 1,546 coal pits whose output now accounts for 60 per cent of the total output of the coal produced in the province.

all the mines in the province were built in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. take the moshihtang coal mine in chitung county. it had only 15 miners to begin with. they borrowed blacksmith furnaces to make tools and used water-wheels made of bamboo to dispose of the water. they then turned out simple winding engines, erected high power transmission lines and devised technical innovations to wholly or partly mechanize production.

hengyang prefecture where chitung county is located, now has 43 coal pits as against seven in 1970, and its annual output has jumped from 200,000 tons to over one million tons.

in the past four years, the 296 small coal pits in the province have been equipped with modern stream-lined machines.

in recent years the province has also set up a large number of prefecture- or county-run small nitrogenous fertilizer plants, phosphate fertilizer plants, iron and steel works, cement mills and many county- or commune-run farm machine manufacture and repair factories. in 1975, the annual coal consumption of these enterprises was 5,540,000 tons more than that of 10 years ago. in the same year, the province's commune- and brigade-run enterprises consumed over 1,000,000 tons of coal, most of it supplied by local small coal pits. these facts show that the development of the coal industry of hunan province has provided favourable conditions for developing its local industry, further enlarged and strengthened the rural collective economy of the communes and brigades and also provided coal for the daily needs of the urban and rural people of the province.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Albania Presents Credentials to President Haxhi Lleshi

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 29, 1976)

new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to albania liu hsin-chuan presented his credentials to haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, here today.

present on the occasion were nesti nase, albanian foreign minister, and telo mezeni, secretary of the presidium of the people's assembly.

diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were also present.

after the presentation, president lleshi had a very sincere and friendly conversation with the new chinese ambassador.

on september 27, the chinese ambassador called on the albanian foreign minister, discussing matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the ambassador arrived here on september 24.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Gives Premiere in Austria

(NCNA-English Vienna, Sept. 30, 1976)

the china dance drama troupe gave its first performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" in the city hall here on september 28 to the enthusiastic welcome of over 2,000 spectators.

austrian president rudolf kirchschlaeger and mrs. kirchschlaeger watched the performance in the company of chinese ambassador to austria yu pei-wen and leader of the troupe tiao ke-yuan.

also watching the performance were austrian foreign minister erich bielka, minister of justice christian broda, minister of health and environment mrs. ingrid leodolter, minister of education fred sinowatz and director of the club of the socialist party of austria heinz fischer.

among the spectators were prominent figures from various circles, diplomatic envoys of many countries and chinese residents in austria.

during the interval, president and mrs. kirchschlaeger received tiao ke-yuan, leader, and li hsin-ying and hsiao shen, deputy leaders, of the troupe and had a friendly conversation with them.

at the end of the performance, president and mrs. kirchschlaeger went on to the stage to express congratulations to the dancers and had a photo taken with them. on behalf of the austrian people, the president extended welcome to the troupe and wished its performance tour a success. he said, "your performance tour in austria realizes the wish that i expressed in china two years ago. i believe that your friendly visit and performances will contribute greatly to the friendship between the chinese and austrian peoples."

representatives of the audience presented bouquets to the dancers.

the china dance drama troupe arrived here on september 25. on the same evening, mayor of vienna leopold gratz received the leader, deputy leaders and principal dancers of the troupe.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

abu sadat mohammed sayem, president of the people's republic of bangladesh, sent a message yesterday to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending heartiest greetings and felicitations on china's national day. the message reads:

on behalf of the government and the people of bangladesh and on my own behalf, i extend to your excellency and through you to the government and the people of china our heartiest greetings and felicitations on the happy occasion of the twenty-seventh anniversary

of the national day of china. allow me, excellency, to express my confidence that the bonds of close friendship and deep understanding which characterise the relations between our two countries will grow from strength to strength in the years to come. may i take this opportunity to convey my best wishes for your excellency's health and happiness and for the progress and prosperity of the friendly people of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana President Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Gaborone, Sept. 28, 1976)

president seretse khama of botswana received at the state house today all members of the chinese government delegation led by minister of commerce fan tzu-yu.

president khama had a warm and friendly talk with the chinese minister.

chinese ambassador to botswana chao cheng-yi was also present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Kampuchean Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

khieu samphan, president of the presidium of the state of democratic kampuchea, nuon chea, chairman of the permanent committee of the people's congress of kampuchea, and polpot, prime minister of the government of democratic kampuchea, sent a message on september 27 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the p.r.c. national people's congress, extending warmest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the glorious people's republic of china, it is our great pleasure to extend, in the name of the people and

government of democratic kampuchea and with most profound brotherly revolutionary sentiments, our warmest congratulations to your excellencies and, through you, to the chinese government and the fraternal comrades-in-arms, the chinese people.

27 years ago, the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china with chairman mao tsetung as the great leader thoroughly liberated their country and people, successfully completed the new democratic revolution and founded the glorious people's republic of china after waging protracted, sharp and complex struggles in various forms covering different revolutionary periods. this event of great historic significance has changed by leaps and bounds the situation in asia and the world and made it most beneficial to the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world and to the cause of socialism and communism.

under the brilliant illumination of chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line, the chinese people have inherited the valuable revolutionary tradition in the years of revolutionary war, overcame numerous difficulties both at home and abroad, and carried on an acute, firm and complicated revolutionary struggle in complex and intricate circumstances. firmly adhering to the principles of independence and maintaining initiative in their own hands and self-reliance in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction and persisting in waging class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the chinese people have won repeated brilliant successes in various fields, defended, consolidated and developed the chinese revolution and turned it into a proletarian revolution for ever advancing along a red marxist-leninist line. throughout china, particularly in her countryside, swift progress has been made in basically laying a solid socialist foundation in the means of production and in waging class struggle, thus ushering the chinese revolution into a beautiful phase.

the great proletarian cultural revolution and a series of other revolutionary movements personally initiated and led by chairman mao have smashed the anti-socialist and counter-revolutionary headquarters of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, raised the political consciousness and ideological understanding of the chinese people, and consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, thereby ensuring a vigorous advance of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

thanks to the wise leadership of the chinese communist party with chairman mao tsetung as the great leader, and the vigorous revolutionary spirit, the backward china has become a powerful socialist country with developed agriculture, modern industry, advanced

science and technology and immense defence capabilities. the chinese people are living amicably and with dignity in a society with genuine equality, happiness and democracy.

all this progress has enabled the international prestige and reputation of the people's republic of china to rise daily. the oppressed nations and people and the revolutionary people throughout the world have regarded the people's republic of china as a great wall of steel backing the movement of the national people's liberation struggle and the socialist and communist movements.

as close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe for a long time, we are filled with boundless joy to see these great victories of the chinese people; we regard these victories as our own and express warmest congratulations.

following the teachings of chairman mao tsetung and basing themselves on the purest stand of proletarian internationalism, the communist party of china and the chinese government and people have given us sincere and all-round support and assistance in our tortuous, arduous and fierce revolutionary struggle which is heroic and moving, especially in the kampuchean people's national liberation war and in the new period of revolution. taking this good opportunity, we, with great excitement and in the name of the people and government of democratic kampuchea, extend deepest gratitude to the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people, our fraternal comrades-in-arms.

we are firmly convinced that the traditionally long-standing and great militant unity and great fraternal revolutionary friendship between the two countries and two peoples will develop constantly and be evergreen.

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the glorious people's republic of china, we express our good wishes for your excellency's health and success in accomplishing your lofty mission, for new and brilliant victories to be scored by the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people in continuing their socialist revolution and socialist construction.

please accept our warmest and fraternal revolutionary regards.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Song and Dance Ensemble Gives Premiere in Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Sept. 29, 1976)

the visiting song and dance ensemble of china gave its premiere in ethiopia at the national theatre here this evening.

before the start of the performance, all spectators observed one-minute standing tribute on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

chairman of the political committee of the provisional military administrative council (pmac) berhanu beyyeh, chairman of the pmac social affairs committee demissie deressa, chairman of the pmac defence committee tesfaye gebrekidan, minister of culture, sports and youth affairs aklilu habte, minister of agriculture and settlement zegeye asfaw, minister of mines, power and water resources hailu yimenu and other officials were present to watch the performance.

the chinese artists performed 12 items of national flavour and sang some ethiopian songs.

after the performance, a streamer inscribed with "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and ethiopia excl." in english and in amharic, the ethiopian language, appeared on the stage.

the chinese ensemble with wang tzu-cheng as head and chang chun and tsao teh-yun as deputy heads, arrived in ethiopia on september 26. they were welcomed at the airport by tzegaye debalka, permanent secretary of the ministry of culture, sports and youth affairs. chinese ambassador yang shou-cheng and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were present.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

ahmed
hassan al-bakr, president of the republic of iraq, sent a message yesterday to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending his best congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure to extend, on behalf of the people and government of iraq and in my own name, our best congratulations and good wishes for your health and happiness and the prosperity and progress of the friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Government Delegation Led by Deputy Prime Minister Coore Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 29, 1976)

the
jamaican government delegation led by deputy prime minister and minister of finance david coore left here by train this morning after a successful friendly visit to china.

the distinguished guests from jamaica were seen off at the station by chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry, and chen teh-ho, deputy-director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry, who had accompanied the guests on their visit; and chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Leading Members of Chinese Organizations Concerned Meet Japanese Calligraphists

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and chao pu-chu, calligraphist and member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a japanese calligraphists' friendship visiting group.

leader of the group is yasukata narita, and deputy leaders are masayoshi kubota and yasushi kurihara.

the japanese friends arrived in peking on the 28th.

Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty Urged at Tokyo Meetings

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 30, 1976)

23 japanese organizations for japan-china friendship jointly sponsored a meeting here yesterday to mark the fourth anniversary of the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and urge an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the anti-hegemony clause included in its text. the sponsors include: the national headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japan-china cultural exchange association, the japan association for the promotion of international trade, the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship, the national council for japan-china friendship and the women's liaison council for japan-china friendship.

more than 1,500 personages from the political, economic, trade, cultural, artistic, sports, press and other circles took part in the meeting.

aiichiro fujiyama, dietman and president of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, delivered a speech on behalf of the 23 sponsors. he expressed first of all heartfelt condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

in his speech fujiyama stressed the great significance of the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty at the earliest possible date. he said, "the conclusion of the treaty is to lay the foundation for an everlasting friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples, with a view to uniting the two peoples to make contributions to the peace in asia."

fujiyama said, "we must urge the japanese government to get rid of the obstacles from the opposition forces and unite our strength to strive for an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty."

representatives of various circles then spoke at the meeting.

at the end of the meeting, an appeal was unanimously adopted for an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

the appeal says: "to conclude such a treaty is a matter unanimously agreed upon by the two governments in 1972. up to now, however, it has not been realized. this is entirely due to our (japanese) government's submission to the increasingly naked interference and pressure of the soviet union and the anti-china forces at home."

it states: "in accordance with the principle of the japan-china joint statement, it is a strong desire of our nationals to conclude at the earliest possible date the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the anti-hegemony clause included in its text. because this is the only way to safeguarding the permanent good-neighbourly friendly relations between japan and china, and is also of great importance to the friendly cooperation between the two countries and to the peace and security in asia."

in conclusion the appeal says: "on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of normalization of the relations, we once again express our determination to mobilize public opinion and wage forceful actions to remove the obstacles both at home and abroad, and vehemently demand that the government enter into the japan-china peace and friendship treaty at an early date. we will make concerted efforts to this end."

more than 300 personages of various circles held a meeting in oda ward of tokyo yesterday, demanding an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the anti-hegemony clause included in its text.

CHINA AND KOREA

New Chinese Ambassador to Korea Presents Credentials to President Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 29, 1976)

lu chih-hsien, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the democratic people's republic of korea, presented his credentials to d.p.r.k. president kim il sung here this morning.

after the presentation, president kim il sung had a very cordial and friendly conversation with ambassador lu chih-hsien. president kim il sung once again extended his profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. the chinese ambassador heartily thanked president kim il sung for his expression of condolences and affirmed the determination of the chinese people to carry on the cause left unfinished by chairman mao and to carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution chairman mao pioneered.

present on the occasion were rim chun chu, secretary of the central people's committee of the democratic people's republic of korea, and ho dam, vice-premier of the d.p.r.k. administration council and minister of foreign affairs.

ambassador lu chih-hsien who arrived here on september 21 called on vice-premier and foreign minister ho dam on september 23.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Pak Sung Chul Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and comrade pak sung chul, premier of the d.p.r.k. administration council, sent a message on september 30 to comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and comrade wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the p.r.c. national people's congress, extending warmest felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

we, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee and the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea and the entire korean people and in our own name, extend warmest felicitations and greetings to you and, through you, to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the fraternal chinese people on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

after the founding of the people's republic of china the fraternal chinese people under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china made shining achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, resolutely frustrating all the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the enemies at home and abroad.

through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement for criticising lin piao and confucius and the struggle for dealing counter-blows to the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated and the unity of the people of the whole country cemented and the old backward china has turned into a prospering and developing socialist new china.

today the international position of the people's republic of china is rising higher than ever before.

the korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes made by the chinese people in the building of a new society and warmly hail them.

the two peoples of korea and china are comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have established militant friendship in blood through the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle against the common enemy.

we believe that the relations of militant friendship and cooperation between our two peoples based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism will continue in the future, too, to consolidate and develop through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

we take this opportunity to sincerely hope that the brotherly chinese people, rallied closely around the communist party of china, will take the class struggle as the key link, deepen the struggle for criticising the revisionist line of teng hsiao-ping and dealing counter-blows to the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, give full play to the revolutionary spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance as wished by comrade mao tsetung

during his lifetime and thereby win greater victory in the struggle for building their country into a powerful socialist state and in the cause of liberating taiwan and unifying the whole of china.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

dom mintoff, prime minister of the republic of malta, sent a message on september 28 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

my colleagues and the people of malta join me in extending to your excellency and the heroic people of the people's republic of china our warmest congratulations and best wishes on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. we also wish your excellency good health and happiness and greater success to your country for the people's prosperity and peace in the world. may the cooperation between our two friendly countries grow bigger and stronger.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Governor-General Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

governor-general of mauritius r. osman yesterday sent a message to the chinese state leadership, extending hearty congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the government and people of mauritius join me in extending to your excellency and to the government and people of china our hearty congratulations on your national day. may your excellency enjoy good health and happiness and the chinese people continued peace and prosperity.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Petroleum Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

a petroleum delegation from mexico led by francisco viniegra osorio, manager of the department of exploitation of the petroleos mexicanos, flew in here yesterday at the invitation of the chinese ministry of petroleum and chemical industries.

the mexican guests visited shanghai before their arrival here.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Head of Nigerian Federal Military Government Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

lieutenant general olusegun obasanjo, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on this occasion of the anniversary of the chinese national day, it is with deep emotion and heartfelt sincerity that i am sending this special message of solidarity on behalf of myself, the government and the entire people of nigeria to your excellency, the government and the entire chinese people.

the heroic chinese people who have valiantly combated both human and natural adversaries and surmounted innumerable forces to build a new society are today passing through a crucial and a most trying phase in their history, but we in nigeria are confident that the entire chinese people will take up the challenge before them and by turning their grief into strength, will pursue relentlessly the principles and policies laid down by the great leader and teacher, mao tsetung, as a demonstration of loyalty and comradeship to his memory. as a leader he lives on. i am assuring your

excellency that the government and the entire people of nigeria remain in firm solidarity, sincere friendship and cordial relations with the government and the entire people of your great country.

please accept your excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan Meets Norwegian "Morgenbladet" Foreign Editor

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with frank bjerkholt, foreign editor of the norwegian "morgenbladet".

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania; and comrade manea manescu, prime minister of the government of the socialist republic of romania, have sent a message of greetings to comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, warmly congratulating him on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on behalf of the central committee of the romanian communist party, the state council and government of the socialist republic of romania and the romanian people and in our own name, we wish to extend to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, the chinese communists and the entire chinese people our warm congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china.

the brilliant results achieved by the heroic chinese people led by the communist party of china in their protracted revolutionary struggle against exploitation, oppression and imperialist domination and for national and social emancipation, the great victory in the chinese revolution and the proclamation of the people's republic of china constituted an event of historic importance. it ushered in a new era in chinese life and destiny and powerfully impelled the balance of forces of the world to change in favour of socialism and peace and exerted an extraordinary influence on the struggle waged by the people of various nations to free themselves from the colonial yoke and foreign domination and attain independent development on the road toward economic and social progress.

in the years of the people's regime, the industrious and intelligent chinese people, under the long-tested leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, have inherited and developed the glorious revolutionary tradition, waged arduous struggles and made outstanding achievements in building a new society, developing economy, science and culture and raising their living standards, thus turning their motherland into a powerful and prosperous socialist state and playing an important role in international life. the romanian people rejoice from the bottom of their hearts over the victory and achievements of their fraternal chinese people and wish them new and ever greater achievements under the leadership of the communist party of china and its central committee in the cause of the people's republic of china of making continuous development in various fields.

we firmly believe that the militant unity, friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will continue to be consolidated and developed in the interest of socialist construction in our two countries, the struggle against imperialism and the cause of winning peace, freedom, national independence and the victory of socialism throughout the world.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary: Why Europe Can Easily Catch Fire?

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1976)

can europe, a continent that has been ravaged by the conflagrations of two world wars, avoid a third catastrophic conflagration? who will again set the continent on fire?

these questions are raised not for the purpose of creating sensation, but for presenting the inescapable grim reality that europe is facing. in a speech in june, brezhnev said: "the house of europe has become extremely small and can easily catch fire." he also asserted that europe "has turned into a powder keg, or to be more exact, an atomic keg". here, brezhnev for once stated the truth. however, he deliberately shied away from two questions of substance, namely, who has turned europe into a powder keg and who is working feverishly to set it on fire?

there are a host of facts which show conclusively that it is none other than the new tsars themselves who have turned europe into a powder keg and who have made the biggest contribution to this powder keg.

western press comments point out that the soviet union "is desperately seeking, at the expense of its stomach, to be the hegemonic power". "both detente and the strategic arms limitation talks have failed to slow down the effort to gain decisive strategic supremacy over the united states."

according to western observers and columnists, since the signing of the accord at the end of the first phase of the salt in may 1972, there has been an "unprecedented" increase in soviet nuclear armament. soviet spending on intercontinental offensive potential in 1975 was "100 per cent higher" than that of the united states. in the past five years, soviet strategic nuclear arms has more than doubled in quantity. its armed forces deployed in the europe proper and in eastern europe number 3.1 million men with some 33,000 tanks and 7,500 aircraft. since the helsinki conference, the soviet union has gone even further in boosting its armament amidst the din about "the helsinki spirit". it has added to its nuclear arsenal new types of intercontinental missiles with multiple warheads and is deploying medium and long-range mirv's with western europe as their target. of some 600 of the medium-range ones, 90 per cent is deployed in eastern and central europe. it has replenished its armed units in europe, streamlined their organisation, improved their logistic support and equipped them with new

weapons this year, while holding frequent military exercises with europe as the target of attack. detente, disarmament and negotiations are merely smokescreens spread by moscow. the kremlin overlords are, indeed, "sitting upon mountains of arms", as brezhnev put it.

despite the fact that it is the biggest in quantity and size, the soviet nuclear "powder keg" cannot replace bread for filling "empty stomachs", so, what is the use of it? the answer is: it is quite useful. it can be used at least to set fire to western europe. the new tsars cast a greedy eye on western europe like a hungry wolf with mouth watering. sooner or later it would light a fire with its gunpowder to roast western europe like a piece of meat and satisfy its hunger. the new tsars have mountains of gunpowder in europe which is being kept dry. their purpose is quite clear.

the soviet union has never denied that it regards europe as the strategic key point because europe is the "central nervous system of globe politics". the new tsars have admitted frankly that the battlefield of "a central war" (a war against the "principal enemies") is in europe ("problems of history" vol. 2, 1976). and style themselves as europe's "overlord". considering that europe is in their grip, they have stated gleefully that the west "can no longer decide the destiny of europe" and that the soviet union alone has the "decisive say" on "europe's destiny" and on whether "europe is heading for war or peace". in other words, the soviet union can manipulate the destiny of europe at will. to "keep the powder dry at all time" means to light the powder at any time.

but, can europe satisfy the appetite of the new tsars? their gunpower will set fire not only to west europe but also to america on the other side of the atlantic. this is no longer a secret. the new tsars have declared unambiguously that in a future war, the united states will become the chief target of attack on the main battlefield in europe. brezhnev and his ilk hold that "any war on a global scale" "will inevitably lead to military conflicts between the united states and the soviet union". they have openly blustered that "the impregnability of the american continent in bygone days has come to an end" (the soviet journal "america" no. 6, 1976). once war breaks out, "the u.s. proper will encounter punitive threats every day and every hour" ("the sea power of the state" by s. g. gorshkov). they have made meticulous arrangement for how to mount the first nuclear strike at the united states, how to cut off supply lines and how to impose blockade on the sea. more and more materials have appeared in the soviet press on the study of u.s. military

strength and strategy. the long-cherished desire of the new tsars is to destroy the united states in a great war and, subsequently, dominate the world.

however, he who plays with fire gets burnt. this is an objective law since time immemorial. the "house of europe" cannot be burnt down but instead, the new tsars will be destroyed by fire. the new tsars have the freedom to light gunpowder, but have no freedom to escape punishment by history excl.

Kremlin Bosses' Spree to "Join Army"
-- by Hsin Ping

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1976)

a spree to "join the army" has swept the kremlin amidst the strident chorus of "detente" and "disarmament". within four months, the party, government, police and secret service chiefs, l. i. brezhnev, d. f. ustinov, n. a. shcholokov and y. v. andropov, were "enlisted into the armed forces" and received the top ranks of "marshal" or "general of the army". brezhnev the new tsar, in particular, while donning the marshal's uniform with the marshal's star, has further let it be known that he is the chairman of the u.s.s.r. defence council.

military titles of honour are usually awarded for active meritorious service rendered to a country. so one may ask: what exploits have brezhnev, ustinov, shcholokov and andropov performed in the field of battle or in military service so that the first two have now earned the rank of marshal and the latter two the rank of general of the army. the answer is that though they cannot boast of any meritorious military service, they have distinguished themselves in aggression and expansion and in the maintenance of the rule by police and secret service.

brezhnev, it may be recalled, had personally commanded the soviet armed forces to bring czechoslovakia under soviet occupation overnight and had sent mercenary troops to intervene in angola in defiance of worldwide condemnation. the two feats alone are enough to entitle brezhnev to the rank of marshal.

ustinov is believed to have never commanded any troops; but as the number one munition maker, he has done much to push the arms drive full steam ahead. he, therefore, has a natural claim to the award of military honour by soviet social-imperialism.

as to kgb boss andropov and soviet police chief shcholokov, they have also distinguished themselves by "toilsome labour and distinctive merits". they directed hordes of secret agents and policemen to throw thousands upon thousands of soviet people into prisons or "neurological hospitals" and even to suppress in blood those who had voiced discontent with the rule of the new tsars and to put down the resistance struggles of the minority nationalities. they are indeed worthy of the title "valiant general" under the wings of brezhnev. these two "civil servants", who have never been professional soldiers in the more than 30 years since world war two if not earlier, are really brezhnev's men with "all the qualifications of a general or commander" as their record of crimes has shown.

brezhnev has come out to assume the post of a commanding general himself and appoint a number of efficient generals not only because he wants to award them on their "merits". what is more important is that soviet social-imperialism wants to establish a war-time system of leadership to accelerate arms expansion and war preparations and step up expansion and intervention abroad in a bid to dominate the world on the one hand and to intensify fascist control at home on the other, and finally to unleash a war of aggression.

therefore, to seek hegemony and unleash war, the soviet revisionists find it necessary to carry on their unbridled arms race, place their national economy on a military footing, seek for pretexts for carrying out aggression and expansion abroad and strengthen their domestic rule through the police and secret agents. and all this has been done under the smokescreen of "detente", "disarmament", "co-existence", "friendship", "assistance" and "internationalism". the kremlin's "spree to join the army" is meant for establishing a command centre to push forward this programme.

Hsinhua Commentary: Stand Up to the New Tsar!

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

following their armed intervention in angola, the new tsars have gone further in their keen rivalry with u.s. imperialism for domination in africa. with a view to whitewashing their unabated expansion and infiltration into the continent, they have advanced one preposterous argument after another, trying to justify their encroachment upon africa.

the african people, on the other hand, are alerted by what the new tsars have said and done in their continent. they are standing up to the kremlin overlords and exposing their lies and prevarications.

after the events in angola, moscow's mouthpieces declared cockily that further development of the african events depended to a considerable degree on its "victory in angola". this victory, so they said, had enabled "the freedom train to run full steam toward the cape of good hope" and had opened up for the future africa "new vistas of progress". thus, the new tsars become the high and mighty saviour of the african people.

according to the soviet revisionist gentlemen, they alone can deliver the africans from their distress and misery for two reasons:

one. africa is backward. most of the african nations "are sadly under-developed, with limited manpower and inadequate natural resources ... nor are there competent cadres".

two. the african states are polarizing toward two extremes -- the "progressive" and the "reactionary", and this polarization is "deepening year after year".

consequently, it was claimed, african development is to be "determined by external factors". "(african) development would be difficult without foreign assistance.", only by "closely cooperating" with the soviet union, "is it possible for africa to advance smoothly toward social progress."

these insidious assertions flow from the same logic of the old-run colonialist aggressors. it is only natural that the african people should rise to challenge and refute them.

the new tsars' "africa-is-backward" argument is maliciously slanderous. it serves as a fig-leaf for their exploitation and subjugation of the african people. it is common knowledge that the resources-abounding african continent has always been a glittering prize in

the eyes of the rivalling colonialists and neo-colonialists. yet the new tsars out of ulterior motives stressed its "insufficiency". it is also common knowledge that the under-development of the african economy is the result of wanton plunder on the part of the colonialists and neo-colonialists. yet the new tsars with a guilty conscience have refrained from mentioning this historical fact. many african people have come to see the new tsars for what they are and described them as "the biggest hypocrites" and "vipers one must be on guard against".

public opinion in africa explicitly pointed out, "the problem of development is in essence a political problem." in his article "backward europe and advanced asia" written over 60 years ago v.i. lenin said, "who does not know that europe is advanced and asia backward? but the words taken for this title contain a bitter truth." is it not true that the present relationship between the soviet union and africa also contains such a bitter truth? a handful of renegades of the soviet union, a self-styled country of "advanced socialism", are carrying out criminal aggression and expansion in africa and pushing neo-colonialism there; while in africa which they describe slanderously as a "backward" continent, hundreds of millions of people who have awakened are seeing through the ugly features of the revisionist new tsars and waging a tit-for-tat struggle against them. the egyptian government and people tore off the mask of the soviet revisionists who claimed to be their "natural ally", boldly declared the abrogation of the egyptian-soviet "treaty of friendship and cooperation" and cancelled the provision of facilities for the soviet navy. zaire sternly condemned the soviet interventionist troops for the barbarous crime of bombing its border city. it solemnly affirmed that "the zairian people lined up as one man are ready to meet soviet subversive menaces and aggression." senegal indignantly exposed the shameless action of the soviet social-imperialists in providing it with dilapidated ships so that senegal's fishery companies went bankrupt. the sudan flatly rejected a soviet revisionist proposal which was in fact a blackmail to raise the cost of an "aid" project -- a hospital. african students in their demonstrations shouted, "soviet social-imperialism, get out of africa exclamation" an increasing number of african countries refuse to take soviet aggression lying down and dare to confront the "colossus" openly. all these fully demonstrate that africa of today is an advanced africa and an awakened africa.

"the theory of african disintegration" is a reactionary theory deliberately created by the new tsars for dividing africa. at first they supported one organization and opposed the other two in angola. now they have divided the african countries into two groups: "advanced"

and "reactionary", depending on their attitude towards the soviet revisionists. african public opinion penetratingly pointed out that the soviet revisionists "is dividing africa down the middle".

by their acts of retrogression, the new tsars have landed themselves in a position of acute antagonism to the african people. let us unite, act in solidarity and "fight against those who are trying to re-colonize africa" -- this has become a common militant slogan of the numerous african countries and their people.

zambian president kenneth david kaunda pointed out, "africa's power lies in the unity of its people and nations", whose "supreme principle" is "no intervention by foreign forces in africa". many african leaders in their statements, public opinion in the african continent and participants in international conferences openly denounced the soviet scheme to sow dissension and stressed militant unity in africa. at the oau extraordinary summit conference held in january this year, a vast number of african countries withstood the soviet pressure and frustrated the soviet scheme to disintegrate the oau. in july this year, the 13th oau summit conference demonstrated once again the will of african countries to strengthen their militant unity, declaring solemnly that "we will never divide". unity and cooperation have been developed in breadth and depth between the african countries and national liberation organizations, between the african countries and arab countries, and between the african countries themselves. this is a powerful rebuff to the new tsars who attempt to disintegrate africa.

the theory that "foreign aid decides everything" is an out-and-out gangster theory concocted by the new tsars asserting that the weak should serve as a prey to the strong. by "foreign aid", they mean soviet infiltration and expansion; and by "deciding everything", they mean that the destiny of the african people must be decided by them.

from their bitter experience in dealing with the soviet union, many african countries have clearly understood what kind of stuff soviet "aid" is. the egyptian people angrily pointed out, "the russians are coming with their eyes and pockets wide open and arms stretching out ...," "they try to colonize other nations in the name of friendship." a kenya paper said, "conditions attached to the soviet aid were even sometimes worse than western aid," "political domination is precisely what moscow is seeking." zairian public opinion pointed out, "the present activities of the soviets in africa show that the intentions they publicly professed are just perfidious talks insulting the rest of the world."

"the destiny of africa must be grasped in the hands of the africans," and "the problems of africa must be solved by the africans themselves." these are the strong demands of the 400 million african people. the people of southern africa in their struggle for national liberation have put forward their clear-cut militant slogan "let us be freed by ourselves." african countries are fully confident that they can uproot colonialism in all its forms and win complete liberation of their continent by mainly relying on the african people's own efforts. those african countries which have won independence have quickened their tempo in consolidating political independence and seeking economic independence. they resolutely oppose the exploitation, plunder and control imposed by the superpowers and demand the establishment of a new international economic order. at the same time, in keeping with their own conditions and characteristics, they have repeatedly taken active steps to get rid of the colonialist and neo-colonialist yoke step by step, and have achieved gratifying successes in promoting national economy, culture, education and cadre-training. from their first-hand experience they are deeply aware that one must rely neither on u.s. imperialism nor on the new tsars. to rely on them will bring one endless trouble. the only way out is to count on one's own efforts.

the african countries and people want independence, liberation and revolution; while the new tsars want intervention, aggression and expansion. these two stand diametrically opposed to each other, and the contradictions between them are irreconcilable. as the soviet revisionists and the u.s. imperialists are scrambling for africa and seeking domination of africa, the african peoples are sure to rise against these two hegemonic powers and stand up to them. the new tsars who try to hoodwink the public with the colonialist fallacy are bound to be badly battered excl.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

william gopallawa, president of the republic of sri lanka, has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending sincere greetings on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it gives me great pleasure to extend to you, the government and people of the people's republic of china sincere greetings and warm good wishes from the government and people of the republic of sri lanka and myself on the happy occasion of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. i also extend to you on this occasion my personal good wishes.

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

sirimavo r. d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending cordial greetings on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the government and people of the republic of sri lanka and myself i have great pleasure in extending to your excellency, the government and people of the people's republic of china cordial greetings and warm good wishes on the felicitous occasion of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

i am confident that the close ties of friendship and cooperation so happily existing between china and sri lanka will continue to strengthen in the years to come to our mutual benefit.

i wish to avail myself of this opportunity to convey my personal good wishes for your excellency's continued good health and happiness.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets New Sudanese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying this morning met with mubarak osman rahma, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the democratic republic of the sudan to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the new sudanese ambassador arrived in peking on september 27.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Forestry Study Group Leaves Sweden for Finland

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 29, 1976)

the chinese forestry study group headed by wang pin, deputy director of the forestry bureau under the ministry of agriculture and forestry, left here today for a study tour of finland after concluding its visit to sweden.

the chinese group visited sweden from september 14 to 28 on the invitation of the departments concerned here. during its stay, it visited a number of forest areas, forest administrative and research departments, forest institutes and factories, and was accorded friendly hospitality everywhere.

swedish minister of agriculture svante lundkvist received the head and deputy head of the study group and had a friendly conversation with them on september 22. chang fa-tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in sweden, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

syrian president hafez assad sent a message yesterday to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincerest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure, on behalf of the arab syrian people and in my own name, to express to your excellency and the friendly chinese people our sincerest congratulations and best wishes for your happiness and health, for the progress and prosperity of your friendly country and for continued new successes of the friendly chinese people. on this occasion, it is also a pleasure for me to express my confidence that the friendly relations and cooperation existing between our two countries and two peoples will develop constantly.

CHINA AND UN

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves for UN General Assembly Session

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 31st session of the general assembly of the united nations and minister of foreign affairs, left here for new york by plane this evening.

among those seeing him off at the airport were ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, han nien-lung and ho ying, vice-ministers of foreign affairs, and pi chi-lung, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law under the foreign ministry.

leaving by the same plane were representative of the delegation chi chao-chu and advisers wang shou-yuan, wang chih-yun and li pei-chen.

huang hua, vice-chairman of the delegation and permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations, and representatives of the delegation lai ya-li and an chih-yuan and alternate representatives hsing sung-yi, wu miao-fa, ho li-liang, wu hsiao-ta and chou nan are already in new york.

CHINA AND US

Former US Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger and Party Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1976)

former u.s. secretary of defense james r. schlesinger and his party left here for home by air this morning at the end of a visit to china.

ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, were among those seeing them off at the airport.

present was also thomas stanley brooks, counsellor of the u.s. liaison office in china.

while in china, mr. james r. schlesinger and the other american guests toured peking, kweilin, lhasa, urumchi, ining, huhehot and shanghai.

Leading Member of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets American Scholars

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

wang kuang-wei, a leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met with american scholars doo ven young and joseph juifu chang, senior researchers of the u.s. international business machine co., and their wives. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

leading members of departments concerned under the chinese academy of sciences were present on the occasion.

the american scholars and their wives arrived in china on september 21 for a tour during which they were to visit their relatives and exchange academic experience with their chinese colleagues.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Party, National Assembly and Council of Ministers Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the standing committee of the national assembly and the council of ministers of the socialist republic of viet nam sent a message on september 29 to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the standing committee of the national assembly and the council of ministers of the socialist republic of viet nam, in the name of the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people, extend warmest congratulations to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china and the brotherly chinese people.

in the past 27 years, under the leadership of the communist party of china and the late esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people have recorded very great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction by bringing into play their glorious revolutionary tradition and the spirit of plain living and arduous struggle and building their country with industry and thrift.

these brilliant successes have profoundly changed the face of the old china, and have made today's china ever stronger and more prosperous. this has contributed in an important way to the struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, and has enhanced more and more the position of the people's republic of china in the international arena.

the vietnamese people highly rejoice at these great achievements of the chinese people, and sincerely hope that, under the leadership of the communist party of china, they will record new and yet more brilliant ones in making the people's republic of china a powerful socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, national defence, science and technology to do its worthy share in the revolutionary struggle of the world's people.

on this glorious day of the chinese people, the viet nam workers' party, the national assembly and the government of the socialist republic of viet nam, and the vietnamese people express sincere and profound gratitude to the communist party, the government and people of china for your great and effective support and assistance to our two wars of resistance against french colonialism and u.s. imperialism, and to our cause of socialist construction.

we firmly believe that in the new stage of the vietnamese revolution, when our whole country is advancing rapidly, strongly and steadily towards socialism, the vietnamese people will continue to enjoy the great and valuable support and assistance of the communist party, the government and the fraternal people of china.

the vietnamese people and the chinese people have entertained time-honoured friendly relations, this traditional friendship has been patiently cultivated by our late president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, by the late chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china, and has developed more and more splendidly all through the revolutionary struggle of our two peoples. the vietnamese people always highly treasure and will resolutely spare no efforts to cultivate this great friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples, and resolve to make it evergreen, ever-lasting.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF MAO TSETUNG

Press Organizations of Various Countries Extend Condolences on Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1976)

mass organizations of many countries have sent cables or letters of condolence to peking recently, mourning with deep grief the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

these mass organizations are: the central council of the albanian trade union, the general council of trade unions of japan, the federation of independent unions of japan, the japan-china workers' exchange association, the nihon national railway engine drivers' union, the all-japan dock workers' union, the general federation of the private railway workers' unions of japan, the national railway union of japan, the all-japan council of transport workers' unions,

the national metal workers' trade union of japan, the deck workers' association of the all-japan seamen's union, the all-hokkaido trade unions council of japan, the south osaka council of the general council of trade unions of japan, the national union of workers of guinea-bissau, the union of workers of burundi, the national union of workers of mali; the labour youth union of albania, the central committee of the working youth league of japan, the central committee of the communist youth league of japan, the japanese youth league council, the ceylon youth league federation, the new democratic youth federation in sri lanka, the national union of students in syria, the youth league of the tanganyika african national union, the youth league of the afro-shirazi party of zanzibar, the youth of the popular revolutionary movement of zaire, the national union of students and pupils of mali, the amilcar cabral african youth of guinea-bissau, the federation of students of peru, the political bureau of the social-liberal generation of france, the "red youth" and "clarte" of sweden, the red youth of norway, the communist student federation of norway, the national guiding committee of the communist youth organization of the u.s.a., the australian union of students; the albanian women's union, the general federation of women of iraq, the malian national union of women, the national commission of women of the african party for independence of guinea and cape verde, the national commission of peruvian women, the national council of the japan democratic women's league, the housewives' league of japan, the headquarters of the japan women's congress, the japanese league of women right-holders, the national executive committee of the popular women's movement of peru, the union of women of tanganyika of tanzania; the editorial board of the "students for change" of trinidad and tobago, and gisela herzog of the central leadership of the youth organization "red guards" of the communist party of germany (m-l).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

People's Bank of China Demands Expulsion of Chiang Clique's "Delegates" from IMF

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1976)

on the instructions of the government of the people's republic of china, the people's bank of china today sent a message to the international monetary fund (i.m.f.) demanding that the so-called "delegates" of the chiang clique must be driven out from the fund.

the message reiterates the stand that all china's assets, rights and interests in the fund belong to the chinese people and that only the people's bank of china, which is the state bank of the people's republic of china, has the lawful right to deal with them, and any illegal disposal will be null and void.

the message, sent by chen hsi-yu, president of the people's bank of china, to johannes witteveen, managing director of the international monetary fund, says, "on august 26, 1950 chou en-lai, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, informed the international monetary fund that the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the chinese people and that the so-called 'delegates' of the chinese kuomintang reactionary remnant clique have no longer any qualification for participating in the international monetary fund and must therefore be driven out from the international monetary fund.

"at its 26th session, the general assembly of the united nations adopted on october 25, 1971 resolution 2758 (xxvi) explicitly deciding 'to restore all its rights to the people's republic of china and to recognize the representatives of its government as the only legitimate representatives of china to the united nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of chiang kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the united nations and in all the organizations related to it.' on september 24, 1973 chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, sent a cable to your excellency solemnly demanding that the international monetary fund implement in earnest the resolution mentioned above and immediately expel the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique. but until now the international monetary fund has failed to implement the above-mentioned resolution.

"on the instructions of the government of the people's republic of china, i hereby again state to your excellency as follows: continued usurpation of china's seat in the international monetary fund by the chiang clique is entirely illegal. the

international monetary fund should implement in earnest resolution 2758 (xxvi) adopted by the 26th session of the united nations general assembly and take immediate action to expel the representatives of the chiang clique. all china's assets, rights and interests in the international monetary fund belong to the chinese people. only the people's bank of china, which is the state bank of the people's republic of china, has the lawful right to deal with china's paid-in quota and all other assets, rights and interests in the international monetary fund. the international monetary fund must bear full responsibility for keeping intact the above-mentioned quota and all other assets, rights and interests. any illegal disposal of them will be null and void. the people's bank of china reserves the right to recover the losses arising from any illegal disposal," the message says.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING'S THREE POISONOUS WEEDS

Turn Grief into Strength, Study Seriously and Deepen the Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing

- the broad masses of commanders and fighters of a certain division of the PLA Air Force Aviation Troops whip up a new hightide in the criticism of the three big poisonous weeds, including "On General Program"

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 29, 1976)

(Our own correspondent) In the days of deep mourning of the death of Chairman Mao, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of a certain division of the Chinese PLA Air Force Aviation Troops follow Chairman Mao's adjuration, "Act according to the principles laid down," respond to the Party Central Committee's call for turning grief into strength, study conscientiously and assiduously works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and have whipped up a new hightide in deepening the criticism of the three big poisonous weeds--"On General Program," "An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry"--concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing. They are resolved to take actual action in deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and seizing greater victories in the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts to deeply mourn the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao once came to inspect this division himself. Since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, this division has always been an advanced unit in the Air Force. After hearing the news of the passing away of Chairman Mao, the broad masses of cadres and fighters were at once steeped in incomparable grief. With infinitely profound proletarian sentiments for Chairman Mao and full of tears, they studied again and again the "Message to the Whole Party, Whole Army and People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country," Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's memorial speech at the memorial service for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the editorial of the

two papers and one journal of the Central Party Committee, "Chairman Mao Forever Lives in Our Hearts." Through recalling the history of the Chinese revolution, the history of the international communist movement, their personal history of individual growth and the history of the emancipation of their families, they extensively praised the high merit and great achievements of Chairman Mao. They said: When Chairman Mao was in good health, he led us to win one victory after another. Now that Chairman Mao has left us forever, we must carry on the cause left behind by him, assiduously study Chairman Mao's writings and his series of important directives, thoroughly criticize the three big poisonous weeds, including "On General Program," and vow to carry through to the end the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Many cadres and fighters dried their sorrowful tears and poured out their deep yearning and sentiments for Chairman Mao by studying seriously and deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

The "squad members" of the Party committee of the division, suppressed their immense grief and made concentrated use of their time and energy by sitting down to review word by word and sentence by sentence Chairman Mao's series of important directives issued after the great proletarian cultural revolution. The broad masses of air and ground personnel stuck to their posts by the side of war hawks in daytime, and at night they studied assiduously in front of Chairman Mao's portrait to prepare criticism outlines. Wang Hsiu-ch'uan, political commissar of a certain regiment who was warmly received by Chairman Mao many times, broke into tears after learning that Chairman Mao was dead and he resolved to mourn Chairman Mao with actual actions. In the past few days, he flew together with the group in daytime, and in the evening he made use of the rest time to study diligently Chairman Mao's writings and deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. At all times he insisted on learning and making criticism one step ahead and used his own actual action to influence and spur on the cadres and fighters of the whole regiment. Others had a high opinion of him.

In the course of study and criticism, the cadres and fighters of this division tightly grasped the ultra-Right essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's kind of capitalist-roaders, who in the three big poisonous weeds, such as "On General Program," etc., opposed taking class struggle as the key link and vainly attempted to tamper with the Party's basic line and to restore capitalism. They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's expositions on classes and class struggle and a series of important directives, including the assertion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party," and strove to learn a little deeper so as to make more thorough criticism.

The backbone theorists of a certain airfield station have concretely analyzed the counter-revolutionary ultra-Right essence of the three big poisonous weeds, thus enabling the cadres and fighters to realize that in the three big poisonous weeds, which publicize "the three directives as a key link" without mentioning class struggle as the key link; talk about contradiction but not the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie; talk about danger but not the greatest danger of the bourgeois practice of revisionism inside the Party; talk about the target but not the big target of communism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing's devious design is to aim his spearhead directly at Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, reverse the

verdicts of and settle scores with the great cultural revolution, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and bring about the all-round restoration of capitalism.

For the sake of using the sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought to thoroughly expose Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary disguise, the over 500 backbone theorists of this division have looked up the sources of the more than 50 quotations from teachers of revolution cited in "On General Program." They have overcome the difficulties caused by lack of time and scanty reference materials, and by making use of all time available to study themselves the original texts and look through materials, they have found out one after another the sources and original meaning of most quotations and where they have been mis-interpreted out of the context, distorted and tampered with by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and other capitalist-roaders. By making criticism and comparison side by side, they have ripped off one by one the masks used by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and other capitalist-roaders to wave a red flag to oppose the red flag in "On General Program."

The more criticism is made, the higher their enthusiasm, the clearer their notion of the right line and the wrong line, the higher their ability to discern true from false Marxism, the deeper their realization that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of our Party, our Army and the people of our country, and the greater their resolution and confidence in carrying through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao.

* * *

Criticize Severely the Three Big Poisonous Weeds and Whip Up a High Tide in the Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing

- the broad masses of staff members and workers of Changchun Automobile Plant No. 1 persist in taking class struggle as the key link, grasp revolution and promote production, and take actual actions to mourn the great leader Chairman Mao

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 28, 1976)

(NCNA Changchun, September 25, 1976) In the days of deep mourning of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the broad masses of staff members and workers of Changchun Automobile Plant No. 1, with incomparable reverence and deep yearning for Chairman Mao, resolve to respond to the Party Central Committee's call for turning grief into strength, study assiduously, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, grasp revolution and promote production, and take concrete actions to mourn Chairman Mao. They are determined to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, follow Chairman Mao's adjuration, "Acting according to the principles laid down," and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause started by Chairman Mao.

After the sad news of the passing away of Chairman Mao was received, the broad masses of staff members and workers of Changchun Automobile Plant No. 1 were at once steeped in immense grief. They recalled Chairman Mao's great and glorious life, and his high merit and great achievements for the Chinese and world revolutions. Many workers said in tears: Oh Chairman Mao! It is entirely due to the guidance of your revolutionary line that our Party, our country and our people are what they are today. The establishment and development of our country's automobile industry is also due to your warm concern.

In 1953, when Changchun Automobile Plant No. 1 was under construction, Chairman Mao personally wrote down the glistening large characters, "In commemoration of the laying of the foundation stone of Automobile Plant No. 1," thus laying the foundation for the building of our country's automobile industry as well as illuminating the road of development for our country's automobile industry. In 1956, when the first car was born, Chairman Mao personally named it the "Liberation" brand, thereby ending the history that China was incapable of building automobiles. In 1958, Chairman Mao again came a long way in person to inspect the Automobile Plant No. 1, thus giving the broad masses of automobile workers immense encouragement and boundless strength. In the same year, Chairman Mao also took a ride in the first home-built "East Wind" brand sedan at the rear garden of Huai Jen Hall in Chungnanhai. Chairman Mao's warm concern all the time encouraged the staff members and workers of the Changchun Automobile Plant No. 1 to forge bravely ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the days of deep mourning of Chairman Mao, group after group of automobile workers came to the white-jade foundation stone bearing Chairman Mao's inscription and stood by the "East Wind" sedan once ridden by Chairman Mao. At the place where Chairman Mao once walked on when he came to inspect

the plant, they looked back over the history of the Party's two-line struggle, the history of development of our country's automobile industry, the history of individual family and personal growth, compared the changes between the new and old society and those before and after the great cultural revolution, eulogized Chairman Mao's high merit and great achievements, recalled Chairman Mao's warm concern and patient teachings and hence even more venerated and yearned the great leader Chairman Mao. The workers said: Chairman Mao's high merit and great achievements will live forever and his benevolence will forever be engraved on our hearts. We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, turn our immense grief into enormous strength, closely rally round the Party Central Committee, follow Chairman Mao's adjuration, "Act according to the principles laid down," persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause started by Chairman Mao.

The broad masses of automobile workers studied again and again the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" from the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, the memorial speech delivered by the first Vice Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council Premier Hua Kuo-feng at the memorial meeting of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i journal and Chieh-fang-chün Pao "Chairman Mao Will Forever Live in Our Hearts." They also studied hard the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. They said: Chairman Mao's great writings are brilliant Marxist-Leninist documents, the precious spiritual treasures of the people of our country and the revolutionary people of the world, and the inexhaustible source of our strength. We must forever hold aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and win even greater victories for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

In the course of studying the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country," for the sake of carrying on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, the members of the workers' theorist contingent of the general plant selected over 40 Chairman Mao's quotations for study. With deep yearning for Chairman Mao, the workers of the dynamics branch studied again Chairman Mao's brilliant works, "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society," "Report on An Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan," "On Coalition Government," "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China," "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," etc., and wrote study materials to eulogize Chairman Mao's high merit and great achievements and the ever victorious Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. The workers said: Although Chairman Mao has passed away, Mao Tsetung thought will shine forever. Under the guiding light of Mao Tsetung thought, we definitely can overcome any difficulties and surge forward along the revolutionary navigation route charted by Chairman Mao, and the communist cause will surely win ultimate victory.

In the past few days, with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the weapon, the broad masses of automobile workers deeply criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line and the three big poisonous weeds--"On General

Program," "An Outline Report" and "Regulatios for Industry"--concocted under his instructions, thus stirring up a new hightide in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. In the casting branch, the workers recalled how Chairman Mao praised the big-character posters against Right-deviating conservatism written by them when he inspected the automobile plant in that year, and they displayed even higher fighting spirits in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. With the workshop as a unit, they called criticism meetings and put up a large number of big-character posters to thoroughly expose the ultra-Right essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The 1,800 staff members and workers of the car-body branch called a general meeting to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing in front of Chairman Mao's portrait and they firmly expressed that they would carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," persistently carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and carry through to the end the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

In the days of deep mourning of Chairman Mao, the broad masses of automobile workers restrain their grief, and have extensively launched activities to "carry out his behests, make known their determination and take action." All express that they will wipe off their tears, take class struggle as the key link, grasp revolution, promote production, build more cars and fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building our country into a powerful socialist country.

* * *

Why Is Teng Hsiao-p'ing Opposed to Open-Door Scientific Research?

by

The CCP Committee of the Bureau of Science and Technology, Peking Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 5, 1976)

In "Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" (that is "An Outline Report"), concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader inside the Party, there is a jargon claiming that "it is inadvisable to make indiscriminate use of such a slogan as 'open-door scientific research'." The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles even make use of all sorts of opportunities to frenziedly attack open-door scientific research, babbling that it is "bungling an ingenious scheme," and that "it is better to go without this kind of innovation." They even openly order that "mention should not be made of this kind of slogan." Their reactionary arrogance is blatant in the extreme.

Why are Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles afraid of such a socialist new thing as open-door scientific research to such an extent as to forbid the mention of it? This is because open-door scientific researc- is a profound revolution in the scientific research domain since after the great cultural revolution. Because of the practice of open-door scientific research, tremendous changes are going on in the scientific research agencies as well as on the entire scientific and technical front. In the scientific and technical domain, the bourgeois traditional ideas and force of habit have been buffeted as never before. With the scientific research agencies opening their doors to the workers, peasants and soldiers, with scientific research work serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, and with the scientific research workers integrated with the workers, peasants and soldiers, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line can be even better carried out to the letter in the scientific research domain. This is of help to the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the scientific research battlefront and will give impetus to the thorough development of socialist revolution on the scientific and technical front. All these are heavy blows to those capitalist-roaders within the Party who dream of restoring capitalism. How can they not jump out in opposition?

"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers constitute the mainstay of social practice. Any invention or creation is a tree without roots or water without a source if divorced from the social practice of the broad masses of laboring people. Since the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers who personally participate in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements are the main force in class struggle and the struggle for production, they naturally are also the main force in scientific experiment. With the scientific

research personnel stepping out of their offices and the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants making their way into the scientific resaerch agencies, it is of help to the occupation of the scientific battlefront by the working class. Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles oppose open-door scientific research and publicize that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative," that "the professional contingent is the main force," and that "the research workers from the core." Their purpose is to oppose the occupation of the scientific resarch battlefront by the working class and to uphold the unified empire monopolized by the bourgeois intellectuals.

Similar to all provinces and municipalities throughout the country, in the scientific research agencies of Peking municipality, it is through open-door scientific research that the working class has further occupied the scientific research battlefront. Of the total number of staff members in all professional scientific research agencies of the entire municipality, 42 percent are workers and they are increasingly playing the role of the main force. Every year over one-third of the scientists and technicians in many research institutes go out to join the workers, peasants and soldiers in the three great revolutionary movements, and have made contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

During the 4th Five-Year Plan, the whole municipality completed over 128,000 scientific research and technical innovation projects, and achieved results that were up to national and international advanced levels. Taking the Peking Institute of Machine Tools for example, in the ten years before the great cultural revolution, it basically carried out scientific research behind closed doors, and of the 131 scientific research projects carried out by the whole institute, the results actually applied in production were less than 50 percent. In the ten years after the great cultural revolution, due to the practice of open-door scientific research, over 90 percent of the 170 research results were applied in production. These results gained by open-door scientific research are, however, looked upon by Teng Hsiao-p'ing as a thorn in the flesh. This can only show that Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the sworn enemy of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolutionary scientific research personnel.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles oppose open-door scientific research and they have even made up a so-called "reason" by saying that "the practice of scientific research by scientific research personnel means integration with reality."

Everybody knows that the reality we refer to is the realty of our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction. As scientific research behind closed doors severs scientific research work from proletarian politics and from the need of our country for socialist revolution and construction, what is the point of talking about "integration with reality"?

Scientific research work before the great cultural revolution took documents as the source, interest as the key and the publishing of papers as the aim, but fundamentally ignored the need of our country for socialist

revolution and construction. Really, "the deeper the scientific research, the more metaphysical it becomes," and "all papers have nothing to do with reality." Were lessons of this kind not plenty enough? Before the great cultural revolution, the chief subjects of studies in the Endocrinology Research Office of the Peking Institute of Zoology were "ovulation in vitro mechanism of toads," "mammary secretive mechanism of big white mice," etc., which were no different from studying "the functions of a horsetail."

After the great cultural revolution, open-door scientific research is carried out and the subjects of study are closely related to reaity. Five different kinds of hormone have been made one after another, and at the same time the application of hormone and theoretical research are carried out on a large scale. In such aspects as treating the infertility of horses and cattle, accelerating the mating, polyembryony of sanpei sheep and minks and hastening the ovulation of fish, very good results have been obtained, thus solving the difficult problems in production and giving impetus to the study of the principles of the functions of hormones. All these are delightful achievements from the practice of open-door scientific research and the integration of theory with practice.

The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party oppose open-door scientific research, and oppose the basic orientation of making scientific research serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers, and integrating it with productive labor, in a vain attempt to drag scientific research back to the old road of "three detachments" to serve their restoration of capitalism. This is entirely wishful thinking.

Chairman Mao long ago pointed out: "In the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so." "The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants." The great cultural revolution has criticized the revisionist line, and with the broad masses of scientists and technicians going to factories and the countryside in compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings to follow the road of integration with the workers and peasants, to receive re-education ideologically and politically and learn again vocationally, and to conduct open-door scientific research in an effort to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, there have emerged a group of intellectuals welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers, with some among them giving relatively outstanding performances. Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles are opposed to open-door scientific research because they are opposed to the intellectuals taking the road of integration with the workers and peasants. They vainly attempt to "switch" those scientific research personnel who have stepped out back to the revisionist evil road of "three detachments" "to conduct research alone," thus becoming the tools of the capitalist-roaders for restoring capitalism. How vicious their intention is!

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's opposition to such socialist newborn things as open-door scientific research and the exercise of the dictatorship of the

proletariat on the scientific and technical front fully bears out that he and his ilk are opposed to the socialist revolution and are the bourgeoisie inside the Party who vainly attempt to restore capitalism. Chairman Mao points out: "You are making the socialist revolution and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." As the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road, the proletariat must fight against them. We must in the course of struggle implement more properly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, consolidate and develop such newborn things as open-door scientific research, constantly deepen the socialist revolution in the scientific and technical sphere and win even greater victories.

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NOVELS

Warmly Eulogize Socialist New Things

- after reading the first volume of the full-length novel Iron Whirlwind

by

Yüeh Hsin-shih (岳新石)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 23, 1976)

Turning open the first volume of the full-length novel Iron Whirlwind (written by Wang Shih-mei and published by the People's Publishing House), we are delighted to see that on the Tengri Grassland lying along the northern border of our great mother country, after the baptism of combat in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the sky seems to be higher and the land appears to be broader. With the wind blowing down the grass to reveal the fat sheep and stout horses, everywhere is full of vitality. In this vast world, a contingent of educated youth from Peking headed by Ch'iang Hsiao-ping raise high the fiery battle standard of the Red Guards, ride the horses with guns in hand, and prance and leap here like dragons and tigers.... With full revolutionary heroism and bright touches, Iron Whirlwind has revealed before us the life of struggle of Ch'iang Hsiao-ping and his comrades-in-arms who smilingly sprinkle their young blood and are happy to make revolution in a corner of the world under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thus composing a song in praise of the rustication of educated youth.

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out,"The countryside is a vast world with great promise." "It is highly necessary for educated youth to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." The road charted by Chairman Mao is the solely correct road for the educated youth. Successors to the cause of proletarian revolution can only grow to maturity in the great storm of class struggle. With class struggle as the key link and through the facts of the rapid growth of educated youth to maturity in this university on the grassland, Iron Whirlwind has eloquently proved the great necessity and promising future of sending the educated youth to the countryside.

Wulan production brigade which Ch'iang Hsiao-ping and other educated youth join is an outpost for the struggle against revisionism. The small livestock farm on the grassland is linked to the storm of struggle at home and abroad. The Soviet social imperialists constantly send secret agents here to carry out espionage and sabotage activities. Ma-la-cha-pu, capitalist-roader in the Party and vice chairman of the commune is dissatisfied with the great cultural revolution. He suppresses the newborn forces, protects class enemies and waits for an opportunity to restore capitalism. And counter-revolutionary Lang-pu who dons the cloak of a "veteran" on the live-stock farm is a spy placed on the grassland by the Soviet revisionists and an "influential figure" trusted by Ma-la-cha-pu. In order to drive away the educated youth, this "wolf with two legs" machinates all kinds of intrigues and plots.

The novel ingeniously links together the international and internal struggle, class struggle and the two-line struggle, natural calamities and the trouble-making and sabotage activities of the enemies, and unfolds before people one scene of heart-stirring struggle after another. Ch'iang Hsiao-ping and his comrades-in-arms live and fight in this environment. They have greatly widened their horizon, increased their abilities and learned many things which they cannot learn in the classroom. If we ask how this group of educated youth have grown in the brief half year, the heroic deeds of Ch'iang Hsiao-ping and others who disregard their own safety, fight against the mad wolf and the blazing fire, and capture the Soviet revisionist spies on the frontier offer an excellent explanation.

In order to protect the herd of horses, Ch'iang Hsiao-ping disregards his own safety and heroically fights against the mad wolf and blazing fire, thus finally shattering the sabotage activities of the class enemies. When Lang-pu, like a Kweichow donkey at the end of its resourcefulness and a dog which leaps over a wall in desperation, vainly attempts to run away to the Soviet revisionists, Ch'iang Hsiao-ping again disregards the bone-chilling wind and heavy snow, and with unsurpassed skill and courage "like a golden eagle that pounces down with widespread wings from the blade-like peak," he captures by force the stubborn enemy, thus dealing a telling blow to Soviet social-imperialism and the capitalist-roaders within the Party. The image of a young hero with steel sinews and iron bones is most vividly revealed here.

In the final analysis, Ch'iang Hsiao-ping and others can grow up as "iron whirlwind" on the grassland because in this vast world of the grassland, the poor and lower-middle peasants are educating and nurturing them with Mao Tsetung thought. When we note that the big crucible of the grassland has steeled this new generation of heroes such as Ch'iang Hsiao-p'ing, we cannot help recalling the industrious "smelters" who temper the educated youth, such as the old hero Hu-pi-ssu-chia-le, the old Party branch secretary Pa-ya-erh and Mother Tu-ku-erh. These slaves of princes, nobles and herd owners in the past and masters of the grassland in the present day have rich knowledge of class struggle and struggle for production and a very high awareness of the two-line struggle and are hence the good teachers of the young heroes such as Ch'iang Hsiao-ping.

The old Party secretary Pa-ya-erh says: Ch'iang Hsiao-ping and others have come to the grassland to join and settle down in the brigade. "This is the glorious task which Chairman Mao has assigned our production brigade. It is the more necessary for us to firmly guarantee that educated youth work is properly carried out and that we poor and lower-middle herdsmen are worthy of Chairman Mao's trust and mandate." This solemn "guarantee" which the "old guarantee" Pa-ya-erh gives the Banner Committee expresses the common desire of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen on the grassland and is translated into heart-stirring action through practice.

The old hero Hu-pi-ssu-chia-le even pours out all his efforts and his great sense of responsibility to the Party and people onto the educated youth. He is extremely strict and demanding on the educated youth's political ideology, understanding enemy situation and riding techniques. He devotedly

takes care of their life, and is very kind and thoughtful. Moreover, he is very skilled at conducting education and training in light of the young people's characteristics. No matter whether he dwells on the severe hardships on the grassland in the past, or the fine prospects of the grassland at present, no matter he relates stories on taming of horses and slaying of wolves, or the sabotage activities now carried out by Soviet revisionists and class enemies who are "wolves with two legs," he always gradually and patiently leads the young people onto the right path, and gives food for deep thought.

Mother Tu-ku-erh's deep love for the educated youth as though they are her own flesh and blood is also extremely moving. On learning that Ch'iang Hsiao-ping and several other young people are trapped in a big fire, this kind old mother immediately leaps on a horse, and rides into the blazing flames. "She only keeps in mind the children and young fighters entrusted her by Chairman Mao, and completely gives no thought to herself." "Grassland of the mother country, dear mother!"--This is the feeling not only of the author, but also of the readers. It is precisely under the sunlight and dew of Mao Tsetung thought and the motherly concern of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen on the grassland that Ch'iang Hsiao-ping and other heroic fighters have braved the storm of class struggle and sturdily grown to maturity.

In sending of educated youth to the mountains and countryside to take the road of integration with workers and peasants is a strategic measure for nurturing and training millions of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and the actual step taken to oppose and combat revisionism and restrict bourgeois rights. Precisely because of this, it inevitably encounters sabotage and obstruction from class enemies and the revisionist line and boycott and intervention from traditional concepts, the old force of habit and the concept of bourgeois rights. In revealing the theme that it is highly necessary and promising for educated youth to go to the countryside, Iron Whirlwind has emphatically depicted the struggle between "striking root" and "uprooting" waged by Ch'iang Hsiao-ping and others against class enemies under the concern and education of the Party and the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. This has thus laid a firm foundation for the growth of Ch'iang Hsiao-ping and others, and also further deepened the theme of the novel. Ch'iang Hsiao-ping has precisely emitted his spirit of daring to make a thorough break with old traditional concepts and his ideological luster in pledging himself to go through fire and water for communism in his numerous battles against "wind and fire" for the class.

Ch'iang Hsiao-ping is a vanguard in the movement for sending educated youth to the mountains and countryside. He resolutely responds to Chairman Mao's great call, and together with his comrades-in-arms, takes the initiative in writing a letter to the Alateng Banner Committee "to volunteer for battle." They seek to settle down in places of greatest hardships where they are needed most, and are resolved to turn their life into a fresh flower that blossoms on the grassland of the mother country stained red with the blood of revolutionary martyrs. This revolutionary spirit of seizing the day and seizing hour and fiery revolutionary enthusiasm have fully embodied the spiritual outlook of revolutionary youth who have been steeled by the great proletarian cultural revolution. Therefore, the

Party and poor and lower-middle herdsmen praise him as "a heroic seedling volunteering for battle in the mountain studded with daggers," but class enemies regard him as a dangerous character "hard to see through."

In this way, the novel places Ch'iang Hsiao-ping in the center of the clash of contradictions right from the beginning. Starting from their reactionary stand, the class enemies implacably hates the sending of educated youth to the mountains and the countryside to defend and build the frontier-land. Lang-pu thinks that the strategic points along the frontier are already bastions of iron. If the educated youth arenow allowed to strike root one group after another to spread out the ocean of people's war, wouldn't it be more difficult to do things? He regards the educated youth as a thorn in the side, and whenever he thinks of Ch'iang Hsiao-ping and the like, "all the black blood in his body boils" and he is not happy without getting rid of them. This shows that the educated youth, as the new troops of the revolution, have great vigor capable of making the class enemies tremble with fear.

In order to drive away the educated youth from the grassland, Lang-pu plays all kinds of malicious tricks. However, even more fierce wild beasts cannot intimidate the educated youth. Ch'iang Hsiao-ping deliberately chooses to go to the tiger-infested mountain well knowing that there are tigers there. Advancing in face of the storm of class struggle with full confidence of victory is the most salient feature in Ch'iang Hsiao-ping's character. Lang-pu sees Ch'iang Hsiao-ping's ferociousness after several tests of strength in which force is met with force. He therefore uses persuasive means by peddling to him the philosophy of life that "family property will not be divided up when there is wine" and playing him up as "an outstanding successor." Feigning "concern," he advises him not to "give up the opportunities for education," lest "he will spend all his life here bumping into oxen," in a vain attempt to shake his determination in striking root in the countryside to make revolution. However, no matter how Lang-pu spreads Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" and plays with Lin Piao's counter-revolutioary tactics of "tempting people with government offices, emoluments and favors," he has no way to stop Ch'aiang Hsiao-ping from heroically marching forward to the set goal.

Ch'iang Hsiao-ping is not the only young trail-blazer grown to maturity in the blazing fire of this great struggle. When we see the scene in which Chao Ta-k'ang rolls about and uses his body to put out the fire, the scene in which Lu Yung uses his body covered with burns to shelter his comrades-in-arms and enable them to dash out of the smoke, the scene in which Ting Chao-hua determinedly cuts off her pigtail with a table knife and dashes into the place on fire, and the scene in which P'ang Hsiao-ying and Ch'i-mu-ke rush about shouting in the heavy smoke..., we would feel that this is a whole generation of people! They are taking over the red flag from the revolutionary martyrs, and in the raging fire of revolutionary struggle, are scaling the heights of communism with boundless enthusiasm.

Today, in the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we feel it especially warm as we read this novel. Teng Hsiao-p'ing is extremely hostile to the

socialist new thing of sending educated youth to the mountains and countryside and he advocates "selecting the good ones from middle school students for direct promotion to college" in a vain attempt to basically abolish the road of integration of educated youth with workers and peasants, lead the youth onto the evil path of "three departures" and turn them into his tool for restoring capitalism. However, as Chairman Mao points out, "Although opportunists who want to obstruct the tide are found most everywhere, the tide will not be checked and socialism will advance triumphantly everywhere, leaving behind all stumbling blocks." Teng Hsiao-p'ing's malicious clamor for negating socialist new things has gone bankrupt together with his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The reovlutionary movement for sending the broad masses of educated youth to the mountains and countryside under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will swiftly and vigorously push forward like the "iron whirlwind" and will constantly win new and even greater victories!

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NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY

Widespread National Day Celebrations at Grassroots Units in Chinese Capital

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

today is the 27th anniversary of the people's republic of china personally founded by the great leader and teacher chairman mao. filled with confidence and militancy, the eight million people of the chinese capital today held widespread celebrations of this glorious festival at grassroots units.

they pledged to turn grief into strength, carry out chairman mao's behests, rally very closely round the party central committee, firmly act according to the principles laid down by chairman mao, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism, deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause which chairman mao pioneered in china.

27 years ago today, our great leader and teacher chairman mao raised the first five-star red flag at tienanmen and the chinese people stood up. under chairman mao's wise leadership, the chinese people have since defeated the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party and class enemies at home and abroad, done away with the darkness, poverty and backwardness of old china and built a socialist new china with the beginnings of prosperity. today, the brilliant thought and the revolutionary line chairman mao has left to us are guiding us in our continuous struggle and inspiring us in our victorious advance.

tienanmen square was magnificent on this festive day. a huge portrait of chairman mao hung in the middle of the red ochre wall of tienanmen gate. facing it were huge portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. a huge portrait of sun yat-sen stood on the southern side of the square. five-star red flags fluttered in the breeze throughout the city. the resounding strains of "the east is red" evoked in people's minds profound feelings for the great leader chairman mao.

gatherings, study sessions or criticism meetings were held in almost every factory, mine, people's commune, shop, army unit, office, school and neighbourhood community. leading party, government and army cadres at various levels, including those of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china, the peking

municipal revolutionary committee and the peking garrison, joined the workers, peasants, soldiers and people of other walks of life in these activities. the cadres and masses recalled the years when they had the opportunity to fight and work in the city where chairman mao lived, and recounted the immortal contributions chairman mao had made. they were full of love and esteem for chairman mao. they pledged that they would, under the leadership of the party central committee, assiduously study chairman mao's brilliant thought, adhere to his proletarian revolutionary line, deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt, and strive for still greater victories in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

early in the morning, contingent after contingent of youngsters came to tienanmen square, where they made vows before the portrait of chairman mao and officially joined the communist youth league or the little red guard organization. they solemnly declared: "our beloved chairman mao, we will carry out your behests, temper ourselves into worthy successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, pass on your brilliant thought from generation to generation and always advance courageously along the revolutionary course charted by you."

at the peking february seventh rolling stock plant, workers met to recount their suffering in the old society and contrast it with their present happiness. they recalled how chairman mao had come to the plant to kindle the revolutionary fire in his early years of revolutionary activities and how he had led the chinese people from victory to victory over the last 50 years and more. they said, "it was chairman mao who had led us in emancipating ourselves. and it was chairman mao who personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt that smashed the schemes of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping for capitalist restoration and saved us from being pulled back into the abyss of misery."

poor and lower-middle peasants of the lukouchiao people's commune on peking's outskirts held a meeting at the place where chairman mao visited during his inspection tour in the great leap forward year of 1958. those cadres and commune peasants who had the happiness to see him said, "chairman mao was the great liberator of us poor and lower-middle peasants and the socialist road he indicated is the road to happiness for the working people."

at poem recitals, workers of the peking motor vehicle plant extolled chairman mao, saying that his heart

beat in unison with the hearts of workers and his revolutionary line was the life-blood of the working people. "as long as we march valiantly along this line, we are sure to surmount all difficulties and hardships and head for victories excl." they declared. -

the national day celebrations in the capital demonstrate the boundless esteem and love of the people for chairman mao, and their firm determination to carry the revolution through to the end. the city was alive with a revolutionary atmosphere of unity for struggle.

to honour the memory of chairman mao, the people of the capital have pushed to a new height the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. in today's celebrations, the masses of cadres and people conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, his scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the communist party and his teaching that "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." using mao tsetung thought as their sharp weapon, they condemned teng hsiao-ping's towering crimes in opposing chairman mao, mao tsetung thought and his revolutionary line and attempting to restore capitalism, and criticized the three poisonous weeds "on the general programme for all work of the party and the country", "some problems concerning the work of science and technology" and "some problems in accelerating industrial development", thus courageously defending chairman mao's revolutionary line.

revolutionary mass criticism is in full swing in tsinghua and peking universities. worker-peasant-soldier students, members of the workers' propaganda teams, young workers in university-run factories and silver-haired professors all plunged into the struggle. through their own experience in the struggle, they have come to understand the absolute correctness of chairman mao's scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the communist party. the capitalist-roaders in the party, who represent in a concentrated way the interests of the new and old bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, are the main danger to the dictatorship of the proletariat. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road -- this will be a social phenomenon throughout the historical period of socialism. in view of all this, they pledged their readiness to wage a protracted struggle against the capitalist-roaders and carry it through to the end.

at the changkuochuang brigade of the changhsintien commune on peking's outskirts, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members restudied

"arise, you prisoners of starvation excl.

arise, you wretched of the earth,
for justice thunders condemnation."

the militant strains of "the internationale", which chairman mao called on the people throughout the country to sing, rang through the capital. in accordance with chairman mao's teachings, the people of the capital pledged to continue to firmly implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, to uphold proletarian internationalism, never to seek hegemony, never to be a superpower, to constantly strengthen the chinese people's unity with the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, and, along with the people of the third world and the world over, to carry the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism through to the end.

"our goal must be attained." "our goal can certainly be attained." the people in the capital, along with the people throughout the country, are determined to hold aloft the glorious banner of mao tsetung thought and advance courageously in the fight for the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and for the triumph of socialism over capitalism, and strive to build our country into a powerful socialist state, make a greater contribution to humanity and realize the ultimate goal of communism.

let us carry out chairman mao's behests, carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end excl.

let each stand in his place;

the internationale shall be the human race excl.

Peking Press Celebrates 27th Anniversary
of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

the "people's daily", the "liberation army daily", the "kuangming daily" and other papers in the chinese capital today frontpage a large portrait of the great leader and teacher chairman mao on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

on the right side of the name of every paper are the slogans: celebrate the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china excl. carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end excl.

the papers print on their frontpage six quotations from chairman mao: "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," "read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism." "act according to the principles laid down". "what 'taking the three directives as the key link' excl. stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."

carried on the lower part of the front page and second page of the papers is the news that more than 400 representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers and students and commercial workers in the chinese capital held a meeting in the magnificent tienanmen gate tower yesterday evening to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and to express their determination always to hold aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and advance courageously. party and state leaders hua kuo-feng, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien attended the meeting. comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, spoke. hsu shih-yu, wei kuo-ching, li teh-sheng and saifudin joined the masses at similar meetings in kwangchow, shenyang and urumchi.

the papers devote more than one whole page to twelve photographs of the national day celebration meetings held in peking, kwangchow, shenyang and urumchi. the two large ones show party and state leaders at the meeting in the capital.

the "people's daily" publishes on the upper part of its second page a national day editorial entitled "study mao tsetung thought, carry out chairman mao's behests". all other papers reprint the editorial.

under the streamer "celebrate the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china", all papers devote a whole page to messages of greetings from leaders of foreign countries and from fraternal parties. the messages are from kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and pak sung chul, premier of the administration council of the d.p.r.k.; nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania, and manea manescu, prime minister of the government of romania; khieu samphan, president of the presidium of the state of democratic kampuchea, nuon chea, chairman of the permanent committee of the people's congress of kampuchea, and polpot, prime minister of the government of democratic kampuchea; the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the standing committee of the national assembly of the socialist republic of viet nam and the s.r.v.n. government council; william gopallawa, president of the republic of sri lanka; sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of sri lanka; abu sadat mohammed sayem, president of the people's republic of bangladesh; lieutenant-general olusegun obasanjo, head of the federal military government of nigeria and commander-in-chief of the nigerian armed forces; hafez assad, president of the syrian arab republic; ahmed hassan al-bakr, president of the republic of iraq; abdul raman mohamed osman, governor general of mauritius; and dom mintoff, prime minister of malta.

Shanghai Workers Pledge to Advance Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line and Strive for Greater Victories

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 2, 1976)

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the people's republic of china founded by the great leader chairman mao, shanghai workers are recalling with great emotion the history of the chinese revolution, of the struggles between the two lines in the party, of shanghai's industrial development, of the working people's emancipation and of their own progress. this has deepened their understanding that chairman mao's revolutionary line is the life-line of the proletariat and other revolutionary people and a radiant beacon guiding their victorious advance. they are determined to "act according to the principles laid down" as chairman mao adjured, rally closely round the central committee of the communist party of china, advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china which chairman mao pioneered.

shanghai is an important city known as the birthplace of the first generation of the chinese working class. under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao, the workers of shanghai have waged protracted struggles against the class enemies.
in the days of deeply mourning the passing of chairman mao, the broad masses of the workers are turning their boundless grief into tremendous strength and holding various gatherings to extol chairman mao's magnificent contributions and restudy chairman mao's great works. many workers said with tears in their eyes: "our party, our country and we workers owe what they are today to chairman mao's wise leadership."

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the industrial and communications fronts in shanghai are presenting an invigorating scene as characterized in chairman mao's verses, "everywhere orioles sing, swallows dart", with a host of new socialist things coming to the fore. there are now 300,000 worker activists in theoretical study; more than 80,000 outstanding workers have been elected leading members at all levels; over 100,000 workers are leading the work of struggle-criticism-transformation in various spheres of the superstructure; the million-strong city militia, with industrial workers as the main force, are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the public security forces and the people's liberation army; 60,000 workers are studying political and technical subjects in more than 1,600 "july 21" workers' colleges, and a huge contingent of working class intellectuals is coming into being.

the mass movements for socialist revolution unfolded on the local industrial and communications fronts under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line have given a great impetus to the development of the productive forces. the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao, in particular, has opened a broad avenue for the growth of the social productive forces.

the gross output of shanghai's industry increased by an annual average of 8.8 percent between 1966 and 1975. total production in 1975 was 2.3 times the figure for 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started, or 19 times the figure for 1949, the year of liberation. now, the accumulation funds that shanghai turns over to the state every year equal the combined capital assets of the city's industrial enterprises under the ownership by the whole people. profound changes have taken place in the structure and technique of shanghai's industry. extensive development of up-to-date industries and application of advanced techniques are turning shanghai into an updated and comprehensive industrial, scientific and technological centre.

while actively carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, the shanghai working class has waged arduous struggles against opportunist and revisionist lines of all descriptions. shanghai's textile workers will never forget the statement "we must whole-heartedly rely on the working class" chairman mao made on the eve of nation-wide liberation.

chairman mao inspected the shenhsin no. 9 cotton mill, the precursor of the shanghai no. 22 cotton mill, on january 10, 1956. chairman mao went to the workshops and warmly shook hands with the workers, cordially chatted with them and gave enthusiastic support to their revolutionary spirit. but, shortly after chairman mao inspected the mill, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi came to the mill and lauded the capitalists as "experienced in running factories". recalling this, the workers said: "the ringleaders of the bourgeoisie inside the party like liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping all attempted to deprive the workers of their rights and strangle their revolutionary spirit. only by criticizing their revisionist line can we ensure the carrying out of chairman mao's revolutionary line and constantly consolidate the status of the working class as masters of the country."

shanghai's iron and steel workers will never forget the great attention chairman mao showed to their industry and his great instruction "grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier." during his inspection of the shanghai no. one steel plant on september 28,

1958, chairman mao warmly praised the workers for their great-leap-forward spirit and encouraged them to work hard for a bright future. but, 33 days later, liu shao-chi came to this plant and poured cold water to dampen their enthusiasm. then liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping made use of the temporary difficulties in the national economy to whip up an evil wind for cutting down on the construction projects to the detriment of the steel industry. however, the shanghai workers, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, stood firm against this evil wind. during the great cultural revolution, they persisted in criticizing the revisionist theory of productive forces and brought about a greater development in production. now shanghai can produce over 1,300 types of steel and over 20,000 varieties and specifications of rolled steel, 2.4 times and 3 times the 1965 figures respectively.

the electrical machinery workers in shanghai will never forget how they followed chairman mao's teaching to "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind" and successfully built the world's first steam turbo-generator with inner water-cooled stator and rotor during the great leap forward year. chairman mao's visit to the shanghai electrical machinery plant on may day, 1961, greatly encouraged the workers in this industry. but, shortly afterwards, liu shao-chi came to this plant. standing by the generator he queried superciliously: "is this a real machine?" this fully exposed his ugly features as a scab. last year, peddling his "major policy" of worshipping everything foreign, teng hsiao-ping drastically cut down shanghai's production of equipment for electric power stations. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the workers resolutely criticized the concept of crawling at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy and pressed ahead in the spirit of independence and self-reliance, thus winning new successes in expanding the electrical machinery industry.

while honouring the memory of the great leader chairman mao, the workers of shanghai launched a new drive to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and penetratingly criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. from the industrial departments to the workshops, work shifts and teams in factories and mines, people are drafting or improving their plans for studying chairman mao's works. many workers and cadres avail themselves of their off hours to study chairman mao's brilliant works together. while studying the "message to the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities throughout the country" and the memorial speech delivered by comrade hua kuo-feng at the mass memorial meeting for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, many workers have written speeches and other texts in

praise of chairman mao's magnificent contributions and his brilliant thought. the workers are concentrating their criticism on the three big poisonous weeds "on the general programme for all work of the party and the country", "some problems concerning the work of science and technology" and "some problems in accelerating industrial development" which were drawn up on the instructions of teng hsiao-ping. using these as the targets, the shanghai workers are exposing the reactionary features of teng hsiao-ping who has turned completely against marxism. they are determined to thoroughly criticize and discredit the revisionist fallacies spread by teng hsiao-ping in various spheres.

the workers of shanghai are displaying the spirit of revolution plus hard work as encouraged by chairman mao in grasping revolution and promoting production. the industrial and communications departments in shanghai fulfilled the state plans for the first eight months of this year ahead of time, setting an all-time record in total industrial production for the corresponding period. since september 9, the workers have been working and fighting on their posts with determined will despite deep sorrow. steel production has been increasing steadily, and three 10,000-ton vessels and one 25,000-ton freighter have been launched. besides, the textile, light, instruments and meters, and electric power industries all achieved outstanding successes in september.

the shanghai workers, who have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle, are determined to live up to the teachings of the great leader chairman mao, rally still more closely round the party central committee, unite as one, overcome all difficulties, and advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line to win new and greater victories.

Fortyseven New Films Shown for National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

new feature films, opera and animated films, documentaries and science films, 47 in all, are on show during the national day holidays. their production was recently completed under the impetus of the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

the ten colour feature films are: "shanhua (a woman brigade party branch secretary)", "song of mango", "song of new style", "harnessing the dragon lake (part one)", "militia on south china coast", "young red guards become outstanding designers", "school graduates settling in mountain village", "workers protect port", "promising younger generation" and "red plum blossom in mountain village".

some of the feature films portray the theme of learning from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. some depict the struggles of the workers, others sing the praises of the heroic people's liberation armymen and militiamen, and still others describe the educated young people in the heat of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they share the common characteristics of emphasizing class struggle and the two-line struggle throughout the period of the socialist revolution, fervently eulogizing the great proletarian cultural revolution and the new socialist things and hailing the unparalleled wisdom and correctness of chairman mao's revolutionary line. a salient feature of these films is that in close connection with the current struggle, they strive to present the important theme of daring to fight the capitalist-roaders in the party and depict a number of typical examples of the workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals. they have thus furnished lively images to help deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and push forward the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt. these films are a new success achieved by the cinema workers, who have earnestly carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line and deepened the revolution in literature and art.

a colour film of the revolutionary modern peking opera "hungyunkang" and another one of a local huangmei opera, popular in anhwei province, "peasant women prop up half the skies" are also shown. "tracing the roots of a bamboo shoot" and "apple saplings" are two animated films for children.

the 13 new colour documentaries enthusiastically praise the cultural revolution and the thriving

socialist innovations. among them the four documentaries "surging torrents of the great cultural revolution", "declaring war on bourgeois educational system", "fiery triumphant banner" and "a new generation" depict the vigorous, militant life of young red guards in tsinghua university, worker-peasant-soldier students of the chaoyang agricultural college and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

on show are also 20 colour science films, such as "the oil-bearing yellow horn tree", "tuchiangyen water conservancy project" and "automatic eggbeater". these new films record the new technological achievements in industry and agriculture during the cultural revolution.

the new documentaries and feature and science films reflect the deepening of the cultural revolution and the excellent situation in the film industry. the photographers took class struggle as the key link in criticizing teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt and relied on collective wisdom in improving the standards of the films. to honour the memory of the great leader chairman mao, the film workers worked day and night to give finishing touches to the films and to make copies so as to ensure the timely show during the national day holidays. they responded to the call of the party central committee and turned grief into strength with concrete actions.

STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT

Worker-Activist in Tientsin on Importance of Studying Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

li chang-mao, a veteran worker of the tientsin no. 2 woollen mill and an activist in studying philosophy contributed an article "studying brilliant mao tsetung thought well is most important" in memory of the great leader and teacher chairman mao to the "people's daily". excerpts follow:

the great leader chairman mao was dear to us. he inspected our mill on january 12, 1956. as soon as he alighted from the car he entered workshops to call on us workers. on national day in 1969, i once again met the great leader chairman mao on the tienanmen rostrum. the third time i met the most beloved chairman mao was on the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. each time i saw chairman mao i was deeply moved. i was determined to follow chairman mao in carrying the revolution through to the end. but i never thought of the moment when chairman mao would leave us forever. what in the world could sadden us more than this excl. in these days, i have been eating and sleeping poorly. as soon as i think of chairman mao, my eyes fill with tears. the c.p.c. central committee calls on us to turn the grief into strength and carry out chairman mao's behests. i have thought this over time and again. we must carry out chairman mao's behests, and studying brilliant mao tsetung thought well is most important for doing this.

chairman mao inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in protracted revolutionary struggle. chairman mao's brilliant thought is the magic weapon we possess for continuing the revolution and our inexhaustible source of strength. we must carefully study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, pass on chairman mao's invincible and brilliant thought from generation to generation and ensure that the proletarian revolutionary cause chairman mao pioneered in china is brought to victory.

i toiled and suffered under capitalist exploitation in the first half of my life in the old society. i was illiterate then. what status did workers have at that time? i could not fill my stomach, let alone to study. although i worked a dozen and more hours a day for the capitalists, i had to pull a rickshaw after my work shift to make ends meet. it is chairman mao who saved me from the abyss of suffering and who enabled me to become a master of the country in the second half of my life. under chairman mao's leadership,

we workers liberated ourselves politically and become masters of new china; and we have also been living a happy and secure life. we workers who come from the old society love and respect chairman mao from the bottom of our hearts and do our best to follow chairman mao wholeheartedly in making revolution. but it is not enough to depend on spontaneous class feelings in making revolution. i still remember that in 1957, when the bourgeois rightists wildly attacked the party's line, principles and policies and opposed the brilliant leadership of chairman mao and the party and opposed socialism, i was highly indignant; in criticizing the reactionary absurdities of the rightists, there was much i wanted to say, but i could not reason things out well enough. later, i came to understand that in making revolution, it is absolutely necessary for us workers to grasp revolutionary theory; naive class sentiments provide favourable conditions for such study, but they cannot substitute for revolutionary theory. the working class must not only liberate itself politically and economically, but also emancipate itself ideologically. only when we are armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, can we genuinely cultivate the proletarian world outlook, free our minds of the yoke of traditional ideas and become conscious proletarian fighters.

following chairman mao's teaching that "we want gradually to disseminate dialectics, and to ask everyone gradually to learn the use of the scientific dialectical method", over a dozen of us veteran workers in june 1958 organized a philosophy study group, began to study chairman mao's articles "on practice", "on contradiction" and "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people", so as to guide our practice in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the results in studying the revolutionary theory are quite different from action undertaken without studying. after we studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts, we could hold fast to the orientation of making revolution, and we had a sharp weapon in our hands to struggle against the enemy. in 1959, the right opportunists viciously attacked the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's commune, alleging that "it is impossible to achieve greater and faster and better and more economical results all at the same time" and "high output excludes high quality". by applying chairman mao's philosophic thought and in the light of the actual great development of the production in our mill, we publicized the truth that achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results is a unity of opposites, and it is quite possible to achieve them at the same time, as well as high output and high quality, thus sharply refuting the absurdities spread by the right opportunists. we drew great benefit from studying revolutionary theory in

relation to struggle and we have persisted in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao over the past 18 years.

our understanding has gone deeper, that only by studying mao tsetung thought well, particularly chairman mao's great theses on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, can we successfully implement his revolutionary line, defeat the revisionist line and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause in china which chairman mao started through to the end. the bourgeoisie inside the party fears most our efforts to continue the revolution; and they have tried in a thousand and one ways to practise revisionism, restore capitalism and draw us back to the abyss of suffering. we have relied on chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to fight against these revisionists. when we workers and the revolutionary masses are armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, our strength is invincible. we will be able to recognize and fight revisionism the moment it emerges. this is an impregnable bastion of iron to combat and prevent revisionism and no force on earth can smash it. it is a fundamental guarantee for carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause in china which chairman mao pioneered through to the end.

as our road of revolutionary struggle is arduous and tortuous, our study of revolutionary theory will not be a plain sailing. chairman mao always paid great attention to the study of revolutionary theory by the workers, peasants and soldiers. immediately after we started our study, we received attention and support from the proletarian headquarters led by chairman mao. leading comrades from the party central committee talked to us and encouraged us to study well. responsible comrades of departments concerned came to our mill to help us sum up experience in the study. however, liu shao-chi and company slandered our study of chairman mao's philosophic thought as "wrong" and tried hard to suppress us. lin piao and his followers attempted to lead our study astray. teng hsiao-ping also condemned our study as imposing "innumerable burdens", frenziedly opposing our study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. why did they act in this way? it is because they feared that in mastering revolutionary theory, the workers, peasants and soldiers could easily see through their schemes to restore capitalism. in the great struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, under the guidance of chairman mao, we have studied more enthusiastically and struggled more staunchly, winning one victory after another. though chairman mao has passed away, he will remain alive in our memory and great mao tsetung thought will always guide our victorious advance.

Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thought Will Be Always Militant Weapon, Peasants Say

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

the east china chinchien production brigade party organization in chekiang province, an advanced unit in studying chairman mao's philosophic thought, in a recent article in the "people's daily" declares that mao tsetung thought will always light up their way forward. the article pays tribute to the memory of the great leader chairman mao. it reads in part as follows:

chairman mao's great call in 1963 "liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses" inspired the poor and lower-middle peasants of our brigade to begin the study of chairman mao's philosophic works.

under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, the commune members overcame interference and sabotage of their study of philosophy by capitalist-roaders and class enemies. political evening schools are the major study centers for over 90 percent of the adults in the brigade. the production brigade has trained more than 100 activists in theoretical study. they concentrate on investigating particular subjects and tutoring others. study is popular among the commune peasants who take chairman mao's philosophic concepts to heart.

chairman mao's philosophic thought is a powerful ideological weapon that the proletariat and the revolutionary people use in order to recognize and transform the world. so long as we poor and lower-middle peasants master this weapon, we can see and think clearly and always advance victoriously. chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts have enabled us to understand that the law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law governing the development of a thing. with the help of this law, we observe socialist society and can clearly understand that classes, class contradictions and class struggle exist in socialist society and perceive the class relations and the principal contradiction in such a society. moreover, we recognize that the bourgeoisie is right in the communist party and have a better grasp of the party's basic line. when teng hsiao-ping stirred up a bad trend last summer with his sinister advocacy of "taking the three directives as the key link", we saw through his reactionary intention in time. we persevered in taking class struggle as the key link, took an active part in the struggle against the revisionist line and against capitalist-roaders, and did our utmost to support

new socialist things and consolidate and develop the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it is chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts that help us to see beyond the appearance of a thing to its essence, increase our ability to distinguish between correct and erroneous lines. the capitalist-roaders inside the party in positions of authority are most dangerous. therefore, we must resolutely struggle against them and all class enemies without cease and ensure the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat at the grassroots. again, it is chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts that enable us to recognize the universality and particularity of contradiction, solve qualitatively different contradictions by different methods, correctly distinguish and handle the two different types of contradictions, unite with all forces that can be united with, and bring into play all positive factors. therefore, the commune peasants and cadres of our brigade work with one heart and one mind and have transformed our brigade into a thriving and vigorous unit. and again, it is chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts that enable us to know the theory of two points with one point being the main one, which is a marxist postulate. the correct handling of the dialectical relations of revolution and production emancipates people's thinking, and brings big advances in production, the improvement of natural conditions and good harvests. today, our brigade's per-hectare grain yield has jumped from five tons to 9.7 tons and total output from 200 tons to 500. our formerly grain-deficient brigade has become a new socialist village with a grain surplus.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of our brigade are determined to carry out chairman mao's behests, conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, apply ourselves to the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, use the sharp weapon of chairman mao's philosophic thought to analyse and criticize the fallacies spread by the bourgeoisie in the party, raise our consciousness of struggle against the party capitalist-roaders, adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

CHINA AT WORK TO CARRY OUT MAO TSETUNG'S BEHESTS

800 Million Chinese People's Militant Strides

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

the strong determination of the whole chinese nation to carry out chairman mao's behests has generated mighty force that can move mountains and fill in seas.

in mourning with deep grief the passing of our great leader and teacher chairman mao, the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and revolutionary cadres have been taking concrete action to carry out chairman mao's behests, so as to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause he pioneered in china.

"firmly follow chairman mao's adjuration: 'act according to the principles laid down' excl." -- this is the common voice of the whole nation.

the first circular which each provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committee issued following chairman mao's death was to call on the people to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought diligently. the first lessons taught at college, middle and primary school were selections from chairman mao's works. publishing houses have rushed out tens of millions of copies of chairman mao's writings in the han and minority languages. distribution centres of the hsinhua bookstore have sent out thousands of teams to deliver them to workshops, villages and outlying mountainous areas. the broad masses of revolutionary people are avidly studying the brilliant four volumes of the selected works of mao tsetung once again. many people, with tears in their eyes, urged their children to take over the invaluable treasure of mao tsetung thought and pass it on from generation to generation.

while recalling with deep emotion chairman mao's great contributions and redoubling their efforts to study chairman mao's works, people angrily denounce teng hsiao-ping's towering crimes in opposing the great leader chairman mao and mao tsetung thought and criticize the three poisonous weeds, "on the general programme for all work of the party and the country", "some problems concerning the work of science and technology" and "some problems in accelerating industrial development". the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts is developing in greater depth in all parts of china. criticism meetings are held and big-character posters are to be seen everywhere -- at schools, factories, villages and shops and in army

barracks. members of the theoretical study group of the hsuchiawu production brigade in pingku county on the outskirts of peking wiped their tears away and wrote overnight six essays criticizing "on the general programme" which was concocted on teng hsiao-ping's instruction. they said: "in the historical period of socialism the bourgeoisie invariably wants to strike with its sinister fist. and we will follow chairman mao's instructions from generation to generation and keep up a gigantic offensive against the bourgeoisie."

new socialist things have emerged under the sunshine of mao tsetung thought and in the storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, like bamboo shoots coming up after a spring rain. shining with the brilliance of communist ideology, these new things have struck a severe blow at the obsolete traditional ideas and given a direct challenge to bourgeois right, the life-blood of the capitalist-roaders within the party, thus proving themselves as having great vitality. the broad masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals are determined to ensure their vigorous growth and development.

millions of educated young people who have settled in rural areas in different parts of the country take chairman mao's brilliant article "the orientation of the youth movement" as their guide and pledge to continue integrating themselves with the workers and peasants without fail. chou yung-kuang and wang yuan-cheng, two such young people in shensi province, decided to stay in the countryside all their lives in opposition to the revisionist attempt by teng hsiao-ping and company last year to "uproot" the educated young people from the countryside. their revolutionary action won the great leader chairman mao's warm support. the two young people have since chairman mao's death repeatedly studied chairman mao's teachings that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party.... the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." they resolved to turn their grief into strength, fight a protracted battle against the revisionist line and always stand in the van of the struggle to narrow down the differences between worker and peasant, town and countryside and mental and manual work and restrict bourgeois right.

barefoot doctors, who are now widespread in the rural areas, are a new socialist thing that has emerged in the struggle against the revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. they matured under chairman mao's kind attention. in september 1968, chairman mao personally approved an investigation report on the training of barefoot doctors in the chiangchen people's commune of chuansha county on the

outskirts of shanghai, warmly supporting this new thing. while paying her last respects to the esteemed and beloved leader chairman mao, wang kuei-chen, a barefoot doctor at the chiangchen people's commune and one of the leading members of the ministry of public health, recalled chairman mao's loving care for the barefoot doctors and the happy moments when she saw the great leader and teacher. she pledged to adhere to chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" and do a better job of the revolution in public health, improving the co-operative medical service and the work of the barefoot doctors. wang kuei-chen and the other barefoot doctors in her brigade work in the fields in the day-time alongside other commune members, their medical kits lying near by. early in the morning, during lunch hours and in the evening, they make medical calls at patients' homes.

"may 7" cadre schools are another new socialist thing that has spread across the country. at these schools, cadres eat, live and work together irrespective of their rank and seniority and jointly criticize revisionism and bourgeois ideology. in october 1968, shortly after the liuho "may 7" cadre school in heilungkiang province, northeast china, came into being, chairman mao supported it with great warmth, saying: "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again". to honour the memory of chairman mao, the "may 7" fighters (cadres attending "may 7" schools) pledge to advance valiantly along the brilliant "may 7" road. the "may 7" cadre school run by the general office of the central committee of the chinese communist party is located in the old revolutionary base area in kiangsi province, east china. many cadres attending the school once worked beside chairman mao. on the evening of september 9 when chairman mao passed away, they gathered together and, in extreme grief, meticulously made a wreath with rice ears, peanuts, oranges and sunflowers -- crops and fruit they themselves had grown. on the morning of september 18, the "may 7" fighters held a special ceremony to plant evergreen trees in front of their dormitories and on nearby slopes. they made this vow at the ceremony: "we will make the 'may 7' cadre schools fostered personally by chairman mao last from generation to generation. may they grow luxuriantly and remain evergreen like pines and cypresses."

the taching oilfield and the tachai production brigade are two red banners the great leader chairman mao personally raised. they are examples which have stimulated people to carry on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. for days, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have translated their most profound feelings for chairman mao into

concrete action of grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. inspiring news keeps pouring in from all fronts:

national steel output quotas have been outstripped every day since mid-september;

national petroleum production has kept rising;

national coal production has shown big increases;

china's first 50,000-ton oil tanker which the talien workers built at a record speed has made a successful trial voyage.

in anshan, china's leading steel centre, workers are striving to produce more and better steel in return for chairman mao's kindness. many factories and mines have revised their plans so as to achieve greater output increases. in the past ten days, the daily output of steel, iron, rolled steel and five other major items surpassed that for the first ten days of september.

in the shanghai clock and watch parts factory, the solemn strains of "the east is red" and "the internationale" have stimulated the workers to greater enthusiasm for continuing the revolution. throughout the factory, workers are redoubling their efforts to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, criticize teng hsiao-ping and increase production. since september 10, average daily output of jewels for watch-making has increased by 15 percent and that of shock absorbers by 28 percent over the first few days of september.

the muchengchien coal mine in the peking area, which overfulfilled its production quotas 106 months running, has achieved new results. its daily output in the past ten days topped the set quota by 18 percent. an ke-kuan, a red guard during the early years of the great proletarian cultural revolution and now a young miner, persisted in working two shifts underground. when his comrades-in-arms asked him to take a rest, he said with emotion: "when i recall the stirring scene of chairman mao receiving red guards on the tienanmen rostrum, i find my energies almost inexhaustible. let me work another shift." the miners derive their strength from their profound feelings for chairman mao, their high consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and their high sense of responsibility for the socialist cause.

in the vast countryside, hundreds of millions of peasants pledge to advance forever along the bright road indicated by chairman mao. on the evening of september 9, wang kuo-fan, secretary of the tsunhua county party committee, called a meeting of the standing

committee of the county party committee to adopt the resolution "carry out chairman mao's behests and always display the 'pauper' spirit." twenty-one years ago, chairman mao warmly praised the 23 poor peasant families led by wang kuo-fan for their "pauper" spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in firmly taking the socialist road and declared that their village "is the entire nation in miniature". today, when they restudied chairman mao's teaching they were greatly inspired. members of the standing committee of the county committee then went to the grassroots and restudied this teaching with the poor and lower-middle peasants. this helped deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and promote revolution and production.

commanders and fighters of the heroic people's liberation army and hundreds of millions of militiamen have turned their grief into strength, heighten their vigilance to defend the motherland's long frontiers and coast-line. they are ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude and to liberate taiwan, the sacred island of our motherland. they say: "chairman mao led us in founding the socialist state. we'll stand fast at our posts to safeguard the fruits of the revolution."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Head of State of Afghanistan Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

mohammad daoud, head of state of the republic of afghanistan, sent a message yesterday to hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the afghan government and people and myself, i extend warmest felicitations to your excellency and to the government and to the friendly chinese people on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. i take this opportunity also to express best wishes for your excellency's personal well-being, for the further progress and prosperity of the friendly chinese people as well as for the further promotion and strengthening of relations between our two countries in the interest of our two peoples.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, yesterday sent a message to comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing warmest fraternal greetings on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, on behalf of the

albanian people, of the central committee of the party of labour of albania, of the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania as well as in our own names, we extend to you and through you to the fraternal chinese people, to their glorious communist party and the government of the people's republic of china our warmest fraternal greetings and wishes.

the triumph of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china on october 1, 1949, which are a glorious work of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, constitute the most important and the most remarkable event in the history of the struggles for freedom, national independence and social liberation of the great chinese people. during this historically short period of time the hundreds of millions of chinese people, under the wise leadership of the communist party of china and illuminated by the marxist-leninist teachings of comrade mao tsetung, threw themselves totally into the great wave of the revolution, into the struggle for the construction of socialism in china and, firmly adhering to the principle of self-reliance, achieved magnificent victories. once backward and underdeveloped old china was transformed into a powerful socialist state with an advanced modern industry, with a collectivized socialist agriculture, with a revolutionary education and culture in the service of the broad working masses, with a modern science and technology, with an unbreakable defence potential capable of rebuffing any enemy who would dare touch it in the slightest.

the triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the determined and successful struggle of the chinese communists and the people against the reactionary, bourgeois and revisionist line of liu shao-chi and the renegade and plotter lin piao, against teng hsiao-ping, for the smashing of the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, have strengthened still more the dictatorship of the proletariat in china and have opened to it great perspectives of development in all the fields of life. the people's republic of china is today an impregnable fortress of socialism, and of the revolution, a powerful defender of the oppressed peoples and nations fighting for freedom, independence, national and social liberation, a resolute fighter against the aggressive and hegemonistic plans and aims of the two imperialist superpowers, u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism.

all the victories of the chinese people in the socialist revolution and construction are closely linked with the name and deed of the great proletarian revolutionary, comrade mao tsetung, who till the end of his life, tirelessly worked and dedicated everything

to the great cause of the chinese people, of socialism and revolution in china and the world over. they rejoice the freedom-loving peoples and all the revolutionary forces and especially the albanian people, close comrades-in-arms of the chinese people. we are overjoyed when we see to what heights the glorious communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung raised the great 800 million-strong people's china and we wholeheartedly wish ever greater victories to the fraternal chinese people in the future.

a profound revolutionary friendship and an unbreakable marxist-leninist unity bind our two parties, two peoples and two countries. the great albanian-chinese friendship has been forged by our two marxist-leninist parties in the great struggle for the construction of socialism in albania and china and the triumph of the cause of socialism and revolution the world over, in the fierce class struggle against the common enemies, u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and reaction. it has withstood the tests in weal and woe. our people and party will always preserve pure this unbreakable militant friendship and will strengthen it still more, just as the great leader of the chinese people, the most respected friend of the albanian people, the great marxist-leninist, comrade mao tsetung wanted, just as the interests of our two peoples, two parties and two countries, the interests of socialism and revolution require.

may the sister people's republic of china develop always onward with giant strides on the road showed by chairman mao tsetung.

may the relations of close fraternal friendship, cooperation and unity between our two parties, two peoples and two countries develop and strengthen incessantly to their common good and the triumph of the cause of socialism and marxism-leninism.

CHINA AND BURMA

President of Burma Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

u ne win, president of the socialist republic of the union of burma, has sent a message to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending sincere felicitations on china's national day. the message reads:

on this auspicious occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the people of the socialist republic of the union of burma join me in extending to your excellency and through you to the people of the people's republic of china our sincere felicitations and best wishes for your excellency's personal health and wellbeing and for the continued progress and prosperity of the people's republic of china.

Prime Minister of Burma Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

u sein win, prime minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm felicitations on china's national day. the message reads:

on this happy occasion of the twentyseventh anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it gives me much pleasure to convey to your excellency and through you to the government and the people of the people's republic of china, warm felicitations and sincere good wishes of the government and the people of the socialist republic of the union of burma. i wish to convey also my best wishes for your excellency's health and happiness and for the progress and prosperity of the people of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Governor-General Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

jules leger, governor-general of canada, has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending sincere congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, it gives me great pleasure to extend to you and the people of your country sincere wishes for peace and prosperity and to reiterate the hope that the spirit of cooperation that has traditionally marked the relations between our two countries will continue to flourish to our mutual benefit.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

french president valery giscard d'estaing yesterday sent a message to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china by chairman mao tsetung whose recent passing has been so severely felt in your country, i would like to extend to you, madame, the wishes for the future of the chinese people as well as for the strengthening of the friendly ties which unite our two nations.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

fakhruddin ali ahmed, president of the republic of india, has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending felicitations on china's national day. the message reads:

on behalf of the government and people of india and on my own behalf, i have pleasure in extending to the government and people of the people's republic of china felicitations on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

Indian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

mrs. indira gandhi, prime minister of india, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending good wishes on china's national day. the message reads:

on the occasion of 27th anniversary of the national day of the people's republic of china, the governmenf and people of india join me in conveying our good wishes to your excellency and to the government and people of china.

we look forward to the strengthening of friendship between us, to our mutual advantage and in the larger interests of world peace.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iran's Shahanshah Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

shahanshah mohammad reza pahlavi of iran sent a message of greetings to premier hua kuo-feng of the state council of the people's republic of china yesterday on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i would like to express once more to your excellency and to the government and people of the people's republic of china my profound condolences following the passing of his excellency chairman mao tsetung. the marking of today's anniversary is a fitting occasion to pay tribute to the memory of the late illustrious chairman who dedicated his entire life to the prosperity and greatness of his country. i seize this opportunity to wish your excellency continued success and the friendly chinese people peace, increasing happiness and prosperity.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Paper Hails Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 1, 1976)

rodong sinmun today carries an editorial, warmly hailing the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial says, "under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, the fraternal chinese people have travelled a path of glorious struggle.

the editorial goes on: the victory of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china were a great event which ushered in a new era of socialism in the vast land of china and brought about a radical turn in the life of the chinese people who had undergone great calamities. they were also a world historic event which turned the international balance of forces decisively favourable to the forces of socialism and national liberation after world war two."

it adds, "in recent years the dictatorship of the proletariat has been strengthened, unity of the people of the whole country cemented and signal development made in the economic and cultural, scientific and technological, military and other fields in china through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticise lin piao and confucius and the struggle to criticise teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts."

the editorial notes, "the imperialists' policy of imposing a blockade on china has met ignominious defeat. the international prestige of the people's republic of china is being enhanced day by day. all the successes achieved by the chinese people in the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction and the growth of the might of the p.r.c. constitute a great encouragement to the revolutionary people of the world who are fighting for national liberation and socialism."

it says, "the korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own the brilliant victories and successes gained by the fraternal chinese people in the revolution and construction and warmly hail them."

after the passing of their great leader chairman mao tsetung, the editorial continues, the chinese people, turning their grief into strength and carrying out the behests of their leader, have been earnestly engaged in a struggle to strengthen the centralized leadership of the party and the unity of the people throughout china, to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, to build up the country's economic and defence power and to liberate taiwan.

it states, "the korean people firmly believe that the brotherly chinese people will resolutely defend the unity and cohesion of the party, vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction and thus successfully realizing without fail the revolutionary cause which their leader pioneered.

it declares, "korea and china are close neighbours with a river in between and the two peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have fought shoulder to shoulder for a long time against the common enemies, sharing life and death, weal and woe with each other."

the editorial speaks highly of china's powerful support for the korean people's three principles and five-point programme for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. it points out that this is a great encouragement to the korean

people who are doing their best to smash the "two koreas" plot of the u.s. imperialists and the south korean puppet clique and to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops out of south korea.

"the friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of korea and china is a militant friendship between the class brothers based on marxism-leninism and the proletarian internationalism. it is also an unbreakable one which has been cemented with blood in the common struggle against imperialism," it adds.

the editorial concludes by stressing, "the korean people who value the traditional korea-china friendship will continue to fight forever side by side with the fraternal chinese people, to promote the anti-imperialist common cause and achieve the victory of the cause of socialism."

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Leaders Greet China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

souphanouvong, president of the people's democratic republic of laos and president of the supreme people's council, nouhak phoumsavan, acting premier (vice-premier), and phoun sipaseuth, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, of the people's democratic republic of laos, yesterday sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister, of the people's republic of china, extending warm congratulations on china's national day. the message reads:

on the occasion of the celebration of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party and the supreme people's council and government of the people's democratic republic of laos, extend to you and through you to the chinese communist party, the chinese national people's congress, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people our fraternal salute and warm congratulations.

under the wise leadership of the heroic communist party of china founded by the esteemed, beloved and great comrade mao tsetung of whom we cherish the memory,

the chinese people, bringing into play their revolutionary tradition and with creative spirit, have constantly achieved great and all-round victories in carrying out the resolution adopted at the 10th congress of the chinese communist party and in socialist transformation and socialist construction. the great victories of the chinese people have strengthened the movements for world peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, encouraged the fighting spirit of all nations and further enhanced the role of the people's republic of china in the international arena.

at the same time, the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people have continued to implement their own internationalist commitment and give support to the world revolution, especially consistent support and assistance to the revolution of laos.

we wholeheartedly congratulate the fraternal chinese people on all their successes and regard them as our own. meanwhile, we take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to the chinese party, government and people for the above-said precious support and assistance given to the revolution of laos.

we are confident that the great, industrious chinese people with their tremendous spirit of self-reliance will win new and still greater victories in the cause of constructing socialism and defending their motherland.

we would like to extend to you comrades and the fraternal chinese people our feelings of proletarian internationalist solidarity.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

president didier ratsiraka of the democratic republic of madagascar yesterday sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of your republic, i wish to extend warm felicitations to you. on behalf of the people, the supreme council of revolution and the government of madagascar and in my own name, i warmly wish you happiness and health and the great chinese people, the communist party of china and the chinese government continued prosperity.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

president moktar ould daddah of the islamic republic of mauritania yesterday sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending very warm congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am particularly happy to extend to you my very sincere and warm congratulations. on behalf of the mauritanian people, the mauritanian party and government and in my own name, i wish happiness and prosperity to you, to the government and the friendly people of the people's republic of china. i am convinced that the friendly cooperation existing between our two countries will continue to develop and strengthen in the mutual interest of our two peoples and will contribute to the establishment of just peace in the world.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

prime minister seewoosagur ramgoolam of mauritius yesterday sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the government and people of mauritius and on my own behalf, may i extend to your excellency, the government and the people of china our warmest congratulations on your national day. i am confident that the friendly ties which exist between our two countries will be further strengthened in years to come. please also accept, excellency, our very best wishes for your personal well-being and the continued prosperity of the people of china.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Queen of Netherlands Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

queen juliana louise emma marie wilhelmina of the kingdom of the netherlands, sent a message on september 29 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending very best wishes on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day, i send the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china my very best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the people of china which suffered such a great loss by the death of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

r. d. muldoon, prime minister of new zealand, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i wish to extend to you and to the government and people of china, my warm greetings and sincere congratulations and those of the government and people of new zealand.

the warmth and hospitality displayed to me during my visit to china this year was indicative of the close and friendly relationship which has formed between our two countries in recent years. it was a particular honour to be able to speak with your great leader chairman mao, and i treasure the memory of that meeting. i am confident that the ties between our countries will continue to grow stronger in the years ahead.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger President of Supreme Military Council Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

lieutenant-colonel seyni kountche, president of the supreme military council and head of state of niger, sent on september 29 a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

at the moment when you are celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of your republic, i am very happy to extend to the great friendly people of china cordial greetings and warm felicitations from the people of niger, the supreme military council and the government. at the same time i take this opportunity to praise the sincere cooperation between our two countries which was founded solely on our constant

care to ensure to our labouring people well-being and prosperity in a world of justice and solidarity. may the chinese people continue their advance toward progress in peace and concord for the perpetuity of the ideals of the illustrious chairman mao.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

fazal elahi chaudhry, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, sent a message yesterday to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending warm felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it gives me great pleasure to extend to your excellency, and to the government and people of china our greetings and warm felicitations on the auspicious occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the remarkable all-round achievements of the great people of china are a constant source of inspiration and satisfaction to us in pakistan, and i have no doubt that in the years to come the fraternal people of china will continue to achieve important successes in their efforts for further progress and advancement.

we greatly value the close and friendly ties between pakistan and china and feel confident that these relations will continue to develop with the passage of time for the mutual benefit of our two peoples and to serve the cause of peace in the world.

i avail myself of this opportunity to wish your excellency good health and happiness and the great chinese people a glorious and prosperous future.

Pakistan Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, sent a message yesterday to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the happy occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have great pleasure in conveying on behalf of the government and the people of pakistan and my own behalf, our sincere felicitations to your excellency and to the government and friendly people of china.

we in pakistan have great admiration for the spectacular progress achieved by the chinese people in all spheres of human endeavour under the brilliant guidance of the late chairman mao tsetung. i am confident that inspired by the teachings of their great leader, the chinese people will continue to march forward towards a glorious future and make ever greater contributions towards the attainment of universal peace by upholding just causes and the highest principles of international conduct.

the traditionally close and friendly relations between pakistan and china are a matter of profound satisfaction to the people of pakistan. the friendship between our two countries is firmly based on principles, shared values and deep mutual understanding. it is our conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop from strength to strength in the years to come.

i avail myself of this opportunity to extend our best wishes for your excellency's good health and the progress and prosperity of the fraternal people of china.

please accept, excellency, warm personal regards and assurances of my highest consideration.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Education Delegation Leaves Peking on Visit to Romania and Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

a chinese education delegation with liu ai-feng as leader and jen wei-min as deputy leader left here by air today on a friendly visit to romania and yugoslavia.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were hsueh yu-shan, a leading member of the ministry of education, and leading members of departments concerned.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic were also present.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

president gaafar mohamed nimeri of the democratic republic of the sudan sent a message on september 29 to premier hua kuo-feng of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the sudanese people and government and on my own behalf i have much pleasure to extend to your excellency, the people and the government of the people's republic of china our most cordial greetings and sincere warm congratulations on the great occasion of the inauguration of the people's republic of china.

i would like to seize this opportunity to renew our confidence that the close relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries will strengthen day after day for the mutual benefit and for the cause of world peace. please accept, your excellency, my personal regards and best wishes of good health and happiness to you personally and further progress and prosperity to the friendly people of china.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Zairese Science Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

chinese vice-premier ku mu met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with the zairese science delegation led by dr. ntika nkumu, general delegate of the institute of scientific research of zaire.

mpiana katombe, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zairese embassy here, took part in the meeting.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang kuang-wei, chin li-sheng, lo hsu and wu tsao-wen.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Intelsat Expels Chiang Clique, Recognizes PRC Government As Sole Legitimate Government of China

(NCNA-English Nairobi, Sept. 30, 1976)

the second assembly of the parties of the international telecommunications satellite organization (intelsat) now meeting here adopted unanimously today a resolution expelling the chiang clique, recognizing the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legitimate government of china and welcoming the people's republic of china to join the intelsat.

the resolution is sponsored by pakistan, algeria, sri lanka, tanzania, yugoslavia, zambia, ethiopia, kuwait, bangladesh and uganda.

the resolution says, "the assembly of the parties of the intelsat, recalling the u.n. general assembly resolution number 2758 which restored the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, which recognized the representatives of its government as the only legitimate representative of china in the united nations, and which expelled forthwith the representatives of chiang kai-shek from the place they unlawfully occupied at the united nations.

"further recalling that the international telecommunications union, in compliance with the above-mentioned general

assembly resolution, has restored all the rights of the government of the people's republic of china and has recognized the representatives of the people's republic of china as the sole legitimate representative in the international telecommunications union,

"decides to recognize the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legitimate government of china which has the authority to represent china in the intelsat,

"further decides to welcome the government of the people's republic of china to join the intelsat."

the meeting was opened on september 27 by kenyan vice-president and minister for home affairs arap moi. it was attended by representatives from over 60 countries.

MOURNING OF MAO TSETUNG IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

World's Revolutionary People Cherish Memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung Forever

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1976)

-- the revolutionary people the world over will cherish the memory of chairman mao tsetung forever.

since september 9 the revolutionary people of the whole world have been immersed in immense grief and deep mourning for the passing of the great teacher chairman mao tsetung.

in these days flags were flown at half-mast in many parts of the world. thousands upon thousands of people held memorial meetings and marches to express their mourning. people in various countries paid homage to chairman mao tsetung through various memorial activities. the thousands upon thousands of condolence cables, letters and articles written in different languages virtually wove deep feelings into poetry.

many grey-haired aged people recalled that in the history of the past half a century many brilliant chapters were associated with the name of chairman mao tsetung. pointing at the portraits of chairman mao, many young parents said to their children: this is chairman mao. we should remember his teachings for ever and ever.

guerrilla fighters carrying on armed struggle in the jungles made vows at memorial meetings that they will hold their guns firmly in their hands and spare no efforts to develop the revolutionary base areas and fight for the final victory of the revolution. revolutionaries imprisoned by the reactionaries murmured words of mourning and passed resolutions at their own memorial meetings and tried in every way to send out messages expressing their mourning and their determination to carry on the fight.

why is it that the people of the world are so grief-stricken? why is it that the revolutionary people of more than one hundred countries, irrespective of race, colour or social stratum, esteem chairman mao so highly and love him and cherish him memory so dearly?

the thousands upon thousands of condolence cables, letters and articles pouring in from various countries provide the answer: chairman mao was not only the great leader of the chinese people but also the great teacher of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world. linked heart-to-heart with the proletariat and the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people of the world, he worked wholeheartedly in the interest of the people of the world. it was chairman mao who enriched the treasure-house of marxist theories, providing the world revolutionary people with the powerful ideological weapon for fighting against imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries. it was chairman mao who led the chinese revolution from victory to victory, thereby changing the situation in the east and the world and blazing a trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people. it was chairman mao who gave resolute support and enormous encouragement to the people of various countries in their revolutionary struggle.

in these grievous days, the revolutionary people the world over with immensely deep emotion cherished the memory of chairman mao and drew strength from his teachings.

chairman mao inculcated in the chinese people the duty of adhering to proletarian internationalism. he personally fostered the militant friendship of the chinese people with the people of korea, albania, romania, kampuchea, viet nam, laos and other countries, a friendship marked by mutual support and encouragement in their common struggle. the passing of chairman mao has plunged the people of these countries into deep grief.

at this moment of grief, thousands upon thousands of working people in korea recall the moving scenes during the days when the korean and chinese people fought

side by side in the fatherland liberation war of korea. they treasure above everything else the internationalist friendship forged personally by chairman mao tsetung and president kim il sung and cemented with blood by the people of the two countries. the numerous messages of condolence addressed to the chinese embassy in pyongyang expressed the korean people's deep memory of chairman mao. it was chairman mao who "held aloft the banner of resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea by sending volunteers composed of the fine sons and daughters of the chinese people to support with their blood the fatherland liberation war of our people." recalling the fatherland liberation war in which the entire land was engulfed in war flames, a korean correspondent said with emotion: "when i began to understand the world in my boyhood, i experienced the brotherly love of the cpv comrades (chinese people's volunteers) sent here personally by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people."

recalling the course of common struggle against imperialism and revisionism traversed by the two parties and two peoples of albania and china, the fraternal people of albania along the adriatic coast are determined to work energetically to develop the militant friendship between the two parties and two peoples of albania and china -- a friendship that has weathered storm and stress and was forged by chairman mao and the great leader of the albanian people comrade enver hoxha. it was chairman mao who firmly declared that "come what may, our two parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together." a commentary by the albanian television station says, "the albanian people will never forget that the fraternal chinese people, the glorious communist party of china and comrade mao tsetung himself stood shoulder to shoulder with the albanian people at the difficult moment when imperialism frantically took hostile actions against our country and khrushchovite revisionism imposed a blockade and blackmail and applied over-all political, economic and military pressure on us."

the heroic kampuchean people recalled the dark days in 1970, when the lon nol clique launched a reactionary coup d'etat in spring with the backing of the united states. at a time when the kampuchean revolutionaries were fighting an arduous war in jungles, chairman mao issued the brilliant statement of may 20, 1970, which points out that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." kampuchean prime minister polpot said at a memorial meeting in phnompenh: "the kampuchean people will never forget the most extraordinary sentiments and lofty spirit of internationalism his excellency chairman mao tsetung showed for the kampuchean revolution and people." radio democratic kampuchea said in an editorial: "the kampuchean people

will never forget the important statement made by chairman mao tsetung on may 20, 1970."

the vietnamese people who have defeated ferocious imperialist enemies through protracted armed struggle dearly treasure the militant friendship between the people of the two countries nurtured with meticulous care by chairman mao tsetung and president ho chi minh during the war years. many of them still remember that while supporting the vietnamese people's struggle, chairman mao also thanked the vietnamese people for their assistance to the chinese people. they expressed profound emotion by quoting aloud the statement of chairman mao: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." a cadre said: "we vietnamese people will remember generation after generation the kindness of chairman mao tsetung." a worker said: "viet nam and china are friendly, fraternal countries sharing the same mountains and rivers. the friendship between the people of the two countries is both comradely and fraternal. we will continue to develop this friendship."

as the broad masses of third-world people in asia, africa and latin america and the chinese people had similar experience of suffering, the people of the three continents share the sentiments of the chinese people at this moment of grief over the passing of chairman mao.

chairman mao taught us repeatedly that the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. he received many friends from asian, african and latin american countries and on many occasions issued statements supporting the just struggles of the people of the three continents. this is well remembered by the people of many countries which have achieved national independence through armed struggle. a veteran of the algerian war of resistance against french imperialism said, "chairman mao supported us in our most difficult days and he continued the support after we had won victory." thirty young mozambican people expressed the view that "chairman mao showed great concern for the liberation war in mozambique from the beginning to its victorious end." the panamanian people, who are struggling for the recovery of their sovereignty over the panama canal zone, recalled that at the juncture of their vigorous struggle in 1964, it was chairman mao who made a statement resolutely supporting their just action to urge the recovery of their sovereignty over the canal zone. the panamanian paper "critica" said: "mao tsetung is the true friend of panama."

the egyptian people, who are struggling against imperialism, zionism and in particular social-imperialism, recalled that at the moment when the brezhnev clique was exerting great pressure on egypt by every despicable

means, chairman mao and the chinese people extended full support to the egyptian people's just struggle. the egyptian paper "al akhbar" says, "egypt will never forget" the support chairman mao gave her. egyptian minister of state for scientific research and atomic energy abdul maabud el gebeiry stated, "with gratitude to him (chairman mao tsetung), we will always remember the firm stand of china in ceaselessly supporting and helping the arab people in their just struggle to liberate the occupied land and restore the legitimate rights of the palestinian people."

in the mourning hall of the uchiyama bookstore in tokyo, capital of japan, posted below the portrait of chairman mao was the statement he wrote for japanese worker friends in 1962: "the japanese revolution will undoubtedly be victorious, provided the universal truth of marxism-leninism is really integrated with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution." while mourning the passing of chairman mao, revolutionary people in japan restudied this teaching by chairman mao again and again. a nurse said in her letter of condolence: "i am only an ordinary hospital nurse, but i am determined to do my part for the integration of the universal truth of mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution."

in the sad moment of mourning, the proletariat and the labouring people in the western capitalist countries paid high tribute to chairman mao for initiating in the international communist movement the great struggle to criticize modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, thus promoting the vigorous development of the world proletarian revolution and the struggle of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism. a marxist-leninist organization in italy distributed a leaflet which says, "that we can be here today, that marxism-leninism is triumphing in the whole world, that revolution is developing tempestuously in all the countries, and that revisionism is discredited and defeated and is heading for collapse together with imperialism -- all this is the great merit of comrade mao tsetung. as soon as revisionism emerged, comrade mao tsetung saw through its bourgeois nature and struck it with the unrelenting hammer of marxism-leninism." r. pettersson, chairman of the communist party of sweden, said in his memorial speech, "it was by taking guidance from comrade mao tsetung's struggle against modern revisionism that the revolutionary forces of sweden could really begin to liquidate revisionism which was once in a dominant position. mao tsetung thought is of immeasurable significance to the revolutionary movement of sweden."

a marxist-leninist organization in finland said in a statement that the chinese communists under the leadership of mao tsetung "have exposed, internationally, the

social-imperialist and aggressive nature of the present-day soviet union and warned against the increasing danger of war to be launched by it."

hundreds of people paid condolence calls at the quarters of the chinese permanent delegation to the united nations. among them was an american worker in his sixties. he stood in tribute before the portrait of chairman mao, tears streaming down his face. he said, "i am always grateful to chairman mao for his teachings. they show me light when things look dark. i earnestly wish i can follow his teachings and apply them to the united states." afro-americans, down at the bottom of the social ladder in the united states, were particularly grieved at the passing of chairman mao. a black conductress of the new york subway broke into tears as soon as she heard the sad news on september 9. in their condolence messages many black friends referred to the statements issued by chairman mao in 1963 and 1968 extending powerful support to the struggle of the afro-americans. a black student wrote from california, "chairman mao taught me what weapons to be used for the liberation of the black community .... his thought will live forever in the slums of the black people and in the villages of africa."

in the soviet union which is under the yoke of the new tsars, revolutionary people are denied freedom to express their grief over the passing of chairman mao. yet many of them, running the risk of being sacked, imprisoned or even killed for the matter, have managed in varied ways to express their sorrow and their resolve to fight. quite a number of soviet people who came across a chinese in the street would go up to him and give him an emphatic handshake and then bow their heads in mourning. a worker said: "we workers and ordinary people cherish the friendship with you the chinese people. only the tsars and fools abuse you." another said: "chairman mao steadfastly carried on the revolutionary struggle and combated modern revisionism. the people and all true communists in the soviet union will follow his example and do the same."

chairman mao tsetung made indelible achievements for the cause of liberation of whole mankind. the revolutionary people throughout the world will always cherish his memory. they declare that, together with the chinese people, they will turn grief into strength, carry forward the revolutionary cause left behind by chairman mao tsetung and get united to carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

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CRITICISM OF "ON GENERAL PROGRAM"

A Sinister Specimen of Waving a Red Flag To Oppose the Red Flag

- a critique of the contemptible means of "On General Program" to tamper with Marxism

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 7, 1976)

Do you want to apprehend how the capitalist-roaders distort and tamper with Marxism? Please take a look at "On General Program" concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing! This big poisonous weed is a sinister specimen of waving a red flag to oppose the red flag.

Lenin once said: "Opportunism can be expressed in terms of any doctrine you like, including Marxism." ("Debates in Britain on Liberal Labor Policy," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. VXIII, p. 357) "On General Program" has in fact used plenty of Marxist terms to pervertly quote a large number of statements by teachers of revolution for systematically expressing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his series of revisionist viewpoints.

The revolutionary theory of Marxism has a clearcut class character. It is the science of proletarian revolution and is a sharp ideological weapon for exposing and criticizing all reactionaries and revisionism. How can it be used to demonstrate the revisionist line? This naturally cannot be done. Therefore, the concocters of "On General Program" have to use all kinds of contemptible means to cut up the words of teachers of revolution so as to emasculate their essence, tamper with their original meaning, piece them together for distorted interpretation, and change Marxism beyond recognition.

To expose and criticize these counter-revolutionary tactic is of tremendous significance to our further identifying clearly the reactionary and deceptive nature of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line as well as the class essence, political characteristics and law of activity of the capitalist-roaders, so as to grasp further the methods for defeating the capitalist-roaders and forever adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"On General Program" is Teng Hsiao-p'ing's political manifesto for restoration of capitalism. This sinister article which sprays its poisonous sap in all directions is divided into four parts, with the first three parts devoted to the discussion of the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" and the last part to so-called "rectification" of the Party. In order to fabricate a theoretical basis for Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line, the concocters of "On General Program" extract from the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao more than 50 quotations, willfully distort them, disorderly piece them together, and insert all of them into this framework of "taking the three directives as the key link." The method of using quotations from Marxist works to demonstrate the revisionist line is itself the most brazenfaced betrayal of Marxism. There is a clear-cut political tendency in the selection, abridgement and slashing of quotations. "On General Program" quotes no Marxist-Leninist teachings on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat in the socialist period and Chairman Mao's instructions on the criticism of capitalist-roaders and bourgeois rights and on the need of the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Avoiding these fundamental questions means removing the revolutionary soul of Marxism and the quintessence of Chairman Mao's doctrine on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as negating the basic theory and basic practice of socialist revolution in China. Tactics of this kind for distorting and tampering with Marxism are precisely what Lenin pointed out at the time of criticizing Kautsky: "They omit, obliterate and distort the revolutionary side of this teaching, its revolutionary soul. They push to the foreground and extol what is or seems acceptable to the bourgeoisie " ("The State and Revolution," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 174)

In the following, let us make a concrete analysis of how the concocters of "On General Program" distort and tamper with the quotations from teachers of revolution in their writing.

They Use Eclectic Tactis To Distort and Piece Together Chairman Mao's Instructions So As To Confuse the Key Link with Things Hinged on It

Right from the beginning, "On General Program" describes "taking the three directives as the key link' concocted by Teng Hsiao-p'ing as "the general program for all work of the Party and the country" as well as "the work program for realizing the grand goal of the next twenty-five years in the whole course of struggle" so as to negate taking class struggle as the key link and tamper with the Party's basic program and basic line. With a guilty conscience and in order to deceive others, the concocters of "On General Program" hastily add after this the words alleging that "taking the three directives as the key link" means "carrying out the basic line of the Party." This is entirely

deceitful talk! Teng Hsiao-p'ing has frankly declared: "How can class struggle be discussed every day?" These words have confessed that his "taking the three directives as the key link" is the opposite fo the Party's basic line. "On General Program" vainly tries to erase at one stroke the fundamental antagonism of the two lines. Doesn't this mean that the more they try to cover up a secret, the more it becomes known?

When "On General Program" touches on Chairman Mao's important directive on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it puts forward a set of so-called "sole criteria" for "testing" achievements in study, that is, "in the course of application, whether it is favorable to carrying out to the letter the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level, whether it is favorable to bringing about the political situation of stability and unity, and whether it is favorable to the faster development of the national economy." At present a host of facts already revealed show that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's so-called "carrying out to the letter" "the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat" means the need to knock down the proletarian revolutionaries and help the capitalist-roaders come to power. His so-called "stability and unity" mean the need to call off the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie and to abolish the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. His so-called "development of the national economy" means disrupting the socialist economic base for the development of capitalism. After this round of "application," they have entirely "applied" the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in peddling the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces and the restoration of capitalism. Lenin once said that the flexibility of a concept "is equal to eclecticism and sophistry if put into subjective application." ("Conspectus of Hegel's The Science of Logic," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 112) "On General Program" is such an excellent model by negative example.

They Stand Truth on Its Head, Confound Black and White, and Use the Quotations from Teachers of Revolution in the Opposite Sense

The Teng Hsiao-p'ing-type of capitalist-roaders are in the habit of using the trick of a thief crying "stop thief" to strike back. It is not possible to enumerate all the examples in the use of this tactic in "On General Program." For example, they make unlawful use of Lenin's famous assertion that "the theoretical victory of Marxism compelled its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists." ("The Historical Destiny of the Doctrine of Karl Marx," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 439) They also make use of Chairman Mao's important instructions for exposing and criticizing the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique to attack and vilify the Chinese communists who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Marxists who persistently take class struggle as the key link. They even impose Chairman Mao's instruction that the reactionaries "are allowed only to behave themselves and not to be unruly in word of deed" on the revolutionary masses for attacking and suppressing the proletarian revolutionaries. They also openly distort Chairman Mao's great teachings on opposing slavishness, and with an ulterior object in view they call for making a so-called "class

analysis" of "rebellion," "going against the tide," and "airing one's views, contending and debating to the fullest extent and publicizing one's views in big-character posters." Under this signboard of so-called "class analysis," they put on the airs of bourgeois overlords to oppose the practice of criticism and struggle by the proletarian revolutionaries against these overlords. The essence is nothing more than to restore the bourgeoisie on the question of who should exercise dictatorship over whom.

Chairman Mao said, "Communists must always go into the whys and wherefores of anything, use their own heads and carefully think over whether or not it corresponds to reality and is really well founded; on no account should they follow blindly and encourage slavishness." ("Rectify the Party's Style of Work") How warm we feel when we read this great teaching of Chairman Mao's! We wouldn't forget that in the militant years of the great cultural revolution, it was precisely this great teaching of Chairman Mao's that provided us with a sharp ideological weapon for discerning revisionism and enabled us to break away from the spiritual shackles of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of docile tool" and rise fearlessly to rebel against the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

The concocters of "On General Program" go so far as to flagrantly distort this great teaching of Chairman Mao's, switch the spearhead of struggle, display the signboard of so-called "class analysis," and negate the historical inevitability of the great cultural revolution, the revolutionary just action of the broad revolutionary masses to rebel against the capitalist-roaders and the irresistible trend of historical development in the supersession of old things by new things. Isn't this an open vengeful counter-attack to the great cultural revolution? The ultra-Right essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line has been most clearly exposed in these places.

What is laughable to people is that in "On General Program" they have also staged the farce of the disciples of Confucius and Mencius "criticizing" the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The concocters of "On General Program" take great pain to extract from a report delivered by Chairman Mao in the period of war of resistance against Japan a passage criticizing the tendency to slight economic work. In the course of analyzing the ideological source of this erroneous tendency, Chairman Mao pointed out that some people were poisoned by the idealist deceitful and putrid talks of Tung Chung-shu and others who preached that "one should follow the right course without caring for gain and strive to understand truth without counting the effort." The concocters of "On General Program" fundamentally distort the original meaning of this passage and turn around to make a great fuss about it. They maliciously attack the Marxists who persistently take class struggle as the key link and the broad masses of workers and peasants who firmly carry out the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production of having been poisoned by Tung Chung-shu's putrid talks, and cry: "Can it be said that the poison of such putrid talks should not be cleansed?" In point of fact, they themselves are really the disciples of Tung Chung-shu.

Tung Chung-shu's passage on "following the right course and understanding truth" comes from the "Biography of Tung Chung-shu" in the History of Han. It means to say that the sages and men of virtue only emphasize benevolence, righteousness and virtue but never care for the effort and gain. Can it be

said that the proletariat is in general opposed to utilitarianism? Chairman Mao long ago clearly pointed out: "We are proletarian revolutionary utilitarians and take as our point of departure the unity of the present and future interests of the broadest masses, who constitute over 90 percent of the population; hence we are revolutionary utilitarians aiming for the broadest and the most long-range objectives, not narrow utilitarians concerned only with the partial and the immediate." ("Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art") Chairman Mao also taught us again and again that we "must work for the interests of the great majority of China and the world." We communists persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and cling to proletarian internationalism. Doesn't this represent precisely the most fundamental interests of the broadest masses of the people?

Teng Hsiao-p'ing himself is a political charlatan who constantly gives lip service to benevolence, righteousness and virtue and who does not do good deeds for the people but only works for the selfish interest of the bourgeoisie. He is a "bourgeois element sucking the blood of the workers" and an out-and-out disciple of Confucius and Mencius! Isn't it a big joke for the disciples of Confucius and Mencius to clamor for "cleaning up" the pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius? What is more intolerable is that "On General Program" has confused the study, propaganda and application of the Marxist theory of revolution by the Chinese communists with Tung Chung-shu's "following the right course and understanding truth." This has fully bared the abominable anti-Marxist features of Teng Hsiao-p'ing!

It is by no means a matter of coincidence that Teng Hsiao-p'ing and others use the quotations from teachers of revolution in the opposite sense. Their use of such counter-revolutionary tactics has a most profound class origin. Since they themselves are the political representatives of the bourgeoisie and the target of the socialist revolution, therefore everything should be stood on its head in their eyes. They describe those who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as "class enemies," but look upon those unrepentant capitalist-roaders and counter-revolutionaries who show hostility toward and sabotage the socialist revolution and socialist construction as the reliable forces. Between them and the proletariat, there has never been a common language. Doesn't this show precisely that "the bureaucratic class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other"?

They Use the Tactics of Omitting the Foremost and Hindmost Parts and Deliberate Misinterpretation Out of the Context To Emasculate Marxism of Its Revolutionary Soul and Blunt Its Revolutionary Spearhead

For the sake of publicizing the theory of productive forces, when "On General Program" quotes a passage from Chairman Mao's "On Coalition Government," it quotes only the first half: "In the last analysis, the

impact on the people--good or bad, great or small--of the policy and the practice of any Chinese political party depends on whether and how much it helps to develop their productive forces, and on whether it fetters or liberates these forces." The last part of this passage has been cut away in the middle. The part cut away reads: "The social productive forces of China can be liberated only by destroying the Japanese aggressors, carrying out land reform, emancipating the peasants, developing modern industry and establishing an independent, free, democratic, united, prosperous and powerful new China--and this will win the approbation of the Chinese people." Chairman Mao emphasized here that only by means of revolution and changing the relations of production could the productive forces be liberated. In this brilliant article, Chairman Mao also clearly pointed out that "in the absence of political reforms all the productive forces are being ruined, and this is true both of agriculture and industry." The concocters of "On General Program" deliberately avoid these teachings of Chairman Mao's, just as the bats are afraid of sunlight. This precisely shows that what they publicize runs completely counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

When quoting from Chairman Mao's "Pay Attention to Economic Work," "On General Program" has also adopted such tactics that could not be made public. They have cited by omitting the foremost and hindmost parts of a passage by Chairman Mao criticizing the erroneous tendency to slight economic construction, but they have deliberately avoided and made no mention of an important statement emphatically put forward by Chairman Mao: "Today the revolutionary war is our central task, which economic construction should serve, center on and be subordinated to. It would likewise be wrong to regard economic construction as the center of all our present work to the neglect of the revolutionary war, or to conduct it apart from the revolutionary war." They attempt to use such tactics of deliberate misinterpretation out of context to tamper with the original meaning of Chairman Mao's writing and to stand the relationship between politics and economics and between revolution and construction on its head. How vicious their intention is!

Lin Piao is known to have made this sinister statement: "To propagate Marxism, it is necessary to make deliberate misinterpretation out of the context." Is it not true that "On General Program" is concocted with such counter-revolutionary tactics?

They Take the Statements Made by Teachers of Revolution under Specific Circumstances As Universal Conclusions To Defend Their Own Revisionist Viewpoints

The concocters of "On General Program" have found from Lenin's works a statement: "The results of political education are measured only with the improvement of economic conditions." They raise a hue and cry as though they have discovered a new continent, and are so beside themselves with joy that they actually describe this statement as the "criterion" for distinguishing between the correct line and the incorrect line, between genuine practice of revolution and sham practice of revolution, and between genuine practice of socialism and sham practice of socialism. Was this statement by Lenin really put forward for use as such a "criterion"? People who refer to the original

text will find that this is entirely not the case. This statement was made by Lenin under such a specific historical condition--the enforcement of a new economic policy in Soviet Russia. After making this statement, Lenin clearly pointed out: "This is the task of the Political Education Bureau arising due to our enforcement of the new economic policy." ("New Economic Policy and the Task of the Bureau of Political Education," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXIII, p. 60) Why have the concocters of "On General Program" turned a deaf ear to this statement by Lenin?

Lenin made a large number of clearcut statements on the question of the educational line and policies of the Soviet Republic. Lenin pointed out: "The whole educational undertaking of the Soviet Workers and Peasants' Republic, be it political education in general or specialized artistic education, must consistently adhere to the proletarian spirit of class struggle, the spirit of waging struggle for smoothly achieving the targets of the dictatorship of the proletariat, that is, for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and for abolishing classes and all phenomena of exploitation of men by men." ("On Proletarian Culture," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 361) Lenin also pointed out: "The school should become the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat." ("Draft Program of the Russian Communist Party (B)," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 765) The concocters of "On the General Program" also dare not quote anything from these teachings of Lenin's. This shows that these brilliant teachings of Lenin's are up to now still deeply smarting to those capitalist-roaders still on the bourgeois road and the bourgeois intellectuals with interests in line with theirs.

What is the criterion for distinguishing genuine Marxists from sham Marxists? Lenin also made clearcut statements. Lenin said: "Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat." "This is the touchstone on which the real understanding and recognition of Marxism is to be tested." ("The State and Revolution," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 199) The concocters of "On General Program" are most afraid of this "touchstone" and they tried by all ways and means to replace this "touchstone." This is not a matter of coincidence, because if people use this "touchstone" to "test" "On General Program," it is not difficult to see that it is precisely what Lenin called "a perfect example of base renunciation of Marxism in practice, while hypocritically recognizing in words"! ("The State and Revolution," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 199)

They Seize a Pretext, Make a Fuss About Annotation, Use the Revisionist Viewpoint To Interpret Quotations from Teachers of Revolution, Stealthily Change Their Concepts, Tamper with the Original Meaning and Cram Same with Their Own Contrabands

A passage in Engels' "On Authority" is cited by "On General Program": "If it is said that man has conquered natural force by means of science and his creative talent, then the natural force has also avenged man by making him submit to a form of real tyranny according to the extent of his utilization of the natural force, regardlessly of how society is organized. Any desire to abolish authority in a big industry is equal to the desire to abolish industry

itself, that is, the desire to abolish the steam spinning-machine and restore the hand-operated spinning-wheel." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 552) This statement by Engels is for refuting the anarchist disavowal of any authority, any submission and any power; it means that following the development of the productive forces and especially the appearance of big industry, if there is not a certain degree of submission and hence a certain degree of authority or power, there is no way to carry out production itself. The concocters of "On General Program" interpret this statement by Engels as meaning that following the development of production and science, rules and regulations will become more and more rigid, and "this is so not only in capitalist society but also in socialist society, and will also be so in the future communist society."

Actually this is for creating a theoretical basis for Teng Hsiao-p'ing "to control, check and suppress" the working masses. Rules and regulations have always a clearcut class character. They belong to the category of the superstructure and are changed in sympathy with changes in the economic base. How can it be said that they are the same in different kinds of society? The purpose of the concocters of "On General Program" in distorting this statement by Engels is to attack the great cultural revolution and especially the revolutionary reforms for transforming the old rules and regulations and for establishing new rules and regulations since the great cultural revolution. However, Engels clearly pointed out in this brilliant essay: "Revolution is no doubt the most authoritative thing in the world." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 554) Isn't this a most straightforward box on the ear for the concocters of "On General Program"?

"On General Program" cites Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a socialist power. They are solid guarantees for keeping the communists away from bureaucracy, revisionism and dogmatism, and forever in an invincible position. They are the most reliable guarantees for linking the proletariat with the broad working masses and for the practice of democratic dictatorship." Following this, it makes an issue of this and talks at length about the three great revolutionary movements "having each its own salient features and laws" and "having each its own particular contradictions." What do its concocters want to show by wildly placing emphasis on so-called "particular contradictions" here? A capitalist-roader in scientific and technical circles has used lucid language to reply to this question: "Make no mention of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the scientific and technical front for there cannot be any dictatorship in science." This statement has really revealed the top secret! Actually, their lengthy talks on so-called "particular contradictions" are for negating the necessity of the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. Is it possible to say that the struggle for production and scientific experiment carried out by people can break away from certain relations of production and social relations? Can it be said that the struggle for production and scientific experiment are actually so "particular" as to be free from the restraint of class struggle? The repudiation of the universality of contradiction by means of exaggerating the particularity of contradiction is precisely an important characteristic of revisionism.

Through the above analysis, it can be seen that "On General Program" is an anti-Marxist big poisonous weed through and through. What is intriguing is that there is in "On General Program" actually such an amazing passage attacking so-called "anti-Marxist class enemies" and "always take over our revolutionary slogans for distortion, cut them apart, and cram them with contrabands for confounding black and white and standing truth on its head." This amazing passage is amazing in that the words used by its concocters to attack others are precisely their own wonderful self-portrayal!

The evil path taken by "On General Program" to distort and tamper with Marxism has fully bared the ultra-Right essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. When Chairman Mao criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing, he pointed out: "He knows nothing of Marxism-Leninism. He represents the bourgeoisie." Chairman Mao's words have incisely hit the vulnerable spot of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionism. As is determined by his reactionary class character, Teng Hsiao-p'ing knows nothing of Marxism-Leninism and is opposed to Marxism-Leninism. He represents the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and is frenziedly opposed to the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Because he vainly attempts to turn back the wheel of history, he is extremely afraid of and hostile to the objective laws governing the development of human history as revealed by Marxism, and in particular Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. However, for the sake of adding deceptive luster to his counter-revoutionary revisionist line, he has no alternative but to approach Marxism-Leninism for help. He makes every effort to disguise himself as a Marxist and conceal his own revisionist physiognomy.

How to discern the capitalist-roaders within the Party who wave a red flag to oppose the red flag and how to discern the Teng Hsiao-p'ing-type of political charlatans who claim to have, but actually have no knowledge of Marxism-Leninism is a very acute problem placed before us communists, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary people. In his life, Chairman Mao patiently taught the whole Party and especially the high-ranking cadres of the Party: "Read and study seriously to have a good grasp of Marxism." The practical expeience of struggle makes us understand that only by properly studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao can we become conscious proletarian fighters, adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and draw a clear line of demarcation with all kinds of revisionism and opportunism. This is our fundamental guarantee for combating and preventing revisionism and for winning uninterrupted victories in the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. We must loyally carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, forever hold aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, firmly and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and bravely forge ahead along the revolutionary navigation course charted by Chairman Mao!

* * *

TRIBUTES TO MAO TSETUNG

Carry Out Chairman Mao's Behests and Act According to the Principles Laid Down

by

the Chinese Peking Opera Troupe

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 27, 1976)

Chairman Mao was the founder and brilliant and wise leader of our great Party, great Army and our socialist new China, and the greatest Marxist-Leninist of the contemporary era. Chairman Mao was the Great Savior of the people of all nationalities in our country as well as our revolutionary literary and art fighters. His heart was always linked with ours.

We will never forget that it was the great revolution led by Chairman Mao which liberated us "actors" despised by people from the abyss of suffering in old China, and enabled us to burn our bondage deeds and become masters of the house.

We will never forget that it was the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao which delivered us from the rule of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art and enabled us to truly take the thoroughfare of serving workers, pesants and soldiers.

We will never forget that it is Chairman Mao's brilliant "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" published thirty-four years ago, which has formulated for us a complete Marxist line in literature and art and clearly pointed out the solely correct orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers for literature and art.

We will never forget that after seeing "Driven To Join the Liangshan Rebels" at Yenan, the shrine of revolution, Chairman Mao wrote a letter to Yenan Peking Opera Theater--the forerunner of our troupe, and with the enormous enthusiasm of a proletarian revolutionary, praised this as "opening up a new life for the old opera." This beginning was the epochal beginning of the revolution in old opera and has clearly pointed out the orientation and paved the way for the revolution in Peking opera.

We will never forget that under the rule of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art and at the critical juncture of the lush growth of poisonous weeds and frantic dance of demons on the literary and art stage, it was Chairman Mao who issued the great order and led the proletariat in launching heroic and persistent attacks against Peking opera, the most obdurate fortress, thus enabling Peking opera to undergo fundamental reforms from contents to form and giving impetus to profound changes in the entire literary and art domain.

It is difficult for us to forget all our life that the great leader Chairman Mao watched twice "The Red Lantern" performed by us on November 6, 1964 and January 4, 1965. In high spirits, he walked fast up the stage, warmly shook hands with us, took a photograph with us as a keepsake and gave important instructions on the revisionism of the opera. At that time, we were all bathed in unsurpassed happiness. It is precisely the warm solicitude of Chairman Mao that has turned this play, together with other revolutionary model plays, into brilliant models of proleterian revolutionary literature and art!

It is difficult for us to forget all our life that the great leader Chairman Mao, after listening to "The Red Lantern" sung with piano accompaniment, vigorously affirmed and supported this new variety of proletarian revolutionary literature and art and dealt a stunning blow at the class enemies who vainly attempted to stifle it!

It is difficult for us to forget all our life that the great leader Chairman Mao clearly observed everything, opportunely discerned the renegade and traitor Lin Piao's criminal plot to attack and sabotage "The Red Lantern," warmly praised the play, supported the proletarian revolution in literature and art and dealt a devastating blow at Lin Piao's renegade clique. Like other model plays, the revolutionary modern Peking operas "Red Detachment of Women" and "Fighting on the Plain" were all born under Chairman Mao's warm concern. Last year, when Teng Hsiao-p'ing disparaged the revolutionary model plays, it was again Chairman Mao who personally initiated and led the struggle to repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and led us once again to defend the fruits of victory of the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

From its budding to its sturdy growth to maturity, the revolutionary model plays totally depend on Chairman Mao's dew and sunlight. We will never forget Chairman Mao's solicitous concern and warm support for the revolution in literature and art.

At this moment of deep grief, we pledge to the Party: We will turn grief into strength, closely rally round the Party Central Committee, carry out Chairman Mao's behests, "act according to the principles laid down," persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, insist on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to proletarian internationalism, uphold the revolutionary principles of "three do's and three don't's," thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and continue to unfold the struggle to repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, strive to remold our world outlook, restrict bourgeois rights and adhere to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. We will create with greater efforts and at a faster rate a greater number of better revolutionary model plays of higher quality, diligently mold models of proletarian heroes that struggle against capitalist-roaders and constantly win new victories in the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

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CRITICISM OF "REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRY"

A Big Poisonous Weed for Restoration and Regression

by

the CCP Committee of Shanghai Iron and Steel Company No. 5 Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1976)

"Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Production" ("Regulations for Industry" for short) was personally designed and concocted by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing. It frenziedly opposes the "Charter of the Iron and Steel Company," wildly publicizes the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, and pushes a revisionist line in running enterprises in a vain attempt to change the character of our country's socialist enterprises. Therefore, "Regulations for Industry" is a big poisonous weed for restoration and regression on the industrial front. It has further exposed the reactionary essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's comprador-bourgeois economic outlook and the repulsive features of his worship of things foreign and national betrayal.

"The rules of the 'Regulations for Industry' are like poisoned arrows, and their vital essence is for changing the political climate." Derived from Teng Hsiao-p'ing's political manifesto for restoring capitalism--"On General Program," it is the concrete application of "On General Program" on the industrial front. The first article of the outline of "Regulations for Industry" brings out "taking the three directives as the key link," saying that "in order to accelerate industrial development it is necessary to lay a firm grip on this general program." In line with the tune of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "three directives as the key link," it tampers with the Party's basic line, but makes no mention at all of taking class struggle as the key link, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the main target of the revolution which is those capitalist-roaders within the Party. It makes every effort to repudiate this principal contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the industrial front, vociferously attacks the excellent situation on the industrial front after the great cultural revolution, and clamors for "completely abolishing" all socialist new things in factories and enterprises for the purpose of opposing the revolution in the realms of the superstructure and the economic base. This fully shows that the "Regulations for Industry" is the evidence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crime in restoring capitalism in a planned, purposeful and well-prepared manner.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The basic contradictions in socialist society are still those between the relations of production and the productive forces, and between the superstructure and the economic base." This basic contradiction finds concentrated expression in the contradiction and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the contradiction and struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road. It is precisely contradictions and struggle of this kind that give impetus to the continuous development of society. The building of our plant is a case in point. In the surging

tide of the great leap forward brought about by the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production and the struggle against rightists, we completed and brought on stream our plant in only one and a half years. The No. 4 converter workshop of our plant took only 32 days to complete the work of designing, installation and construction and turn out the first heat of molten steel, thus setting a new record in the history of steel plant construction.

However whenever the situation of leap forward appeared on the economic front with impetus lent by political struggle, the bourgeoisie inside the Party invariably adopted all ways and means--overt or covert, legal or illegal--to have a test of strength with the proletariat, in an attempt to hinder and sabotage the development of productive forces in society. It was this Teng Hsiao-p'ing who cast forth the notorious theory of "white cat and black cat" before the great cultural revolution that made some comrades overlook the grasping of class struggle, pay attention only to machine repairing and slacken the criticism of revisionism. They paid attention only to steel in the furnace but slackened their grip on this key link of class struggle. As a result, steel output lingered at the same level for a long time, thus bringing losses to the state.

Since the great cultural revolution, we have laid a firm grip on this key link of class struggle, and brought tremendous changes in the outlook of revolution and production in the whole plant. At present, there are in our plant 133 worker-theorist groups with more than 1,870 members. Together with the broad masses of workers, they criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, transform that part of the superstructure which does not conform to the economic base, reform that portion of the relations of production which hampers the development of productive forces, and have brought into play the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses. The output of steel and rolled steel of the whole plant in the period of the 4th Five-Year Plan respectively is 66.8 percent and 89.9 percent higher than in the period of the 3rd Five-Year Plan. These facts have fully shown that the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie is the genuine motive force and huge lever pushing forward the development of socialist productive forces.

Flaunting the signboard of "developing production" and "realizing the four modernizations," the "Regulatios for Industry" also makes every effort to advertise the reactionary theory of productive forces. The complete set of trash, such as control, check and suppression, material incentives, profits in command, management of factories by experts, the slavish comprador philosophy, the dictatorship of rules and regulations, etc., all come forward in the "Regulations for Industry" without exception. No wonder that Teng Hsiao-p'ing was so annoyed at the criticism of the theory of productive forces in our plant when he came to Shanghai last year, truculently yelling, "Don't criticize the theory of productive forces! If criticism goes on, how can production be boosted?" This shows that our criticism of the theory of productive forces has hit the mortal wound of his revisionist line.

In the entire historical period of socialism, there are still many old "traditions," "vestiges" and "malpractices" in our factories and enterprises. Only when we persevere in continuing the revolution and bring about the overwhelming supremacy of the proletariat and the great development of

communist ideas can we gradually weaken and eliminate the old things. If we run socialist enterprises according to the theory of productive forces, the "white cats and black cats" of the bourgeoisie would run amok in various spheres, the old traditions and practices and the malpractices of old society would inflate to a malignant extent, and capitalism is bound to run wild to become a disaster. In this way, the course of running factories and enterprises would become the course of capitalist restoration, and socialist factories and enterprises would become capitalist factories and enterprises. Therefore, we must continually make criticism of the theory of productive forces within the confines of the whole plant. At present, by criticizing the big poisonous weed "Regulations and Industry," we have come to see more clearly how Teng Hsiao-p'ing has sought to "turn legitimate" the capitalist relations of production in order to establish his reactinary capitalist ownership by the bureaucrat-comprador class. We will never consent to this!

Since the "Regulations for Industry" makes every effort to advertise the reactionary theory of productive forces, it necessarily has to peddle the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace. The "Regulations for Industry" frankly proclaims: "The industrially backward countries of the world have caught up with the industrially advanced countries by adopting the most advanced techniques. We also must do the same." According to this allegation, many countries have remained backward for a long time not because of the oppression and plunder by imperialism or social-imperialism or the question of social system, but because they have not adopted "the most advanced techniques." This is the refurbished version of the theory of "technology for national salvation" and the theory of "industry for national salvation" in pure form.

In old China, the "foreignization movement," the idea of "industry for national salvation" and the "doctrine of making purchases" caused China to sink deeper and deeper down the road of semi-colonization. "If politics is not reformed, all productive forces are fated to disruption. This is the way with agriculture as well as industry." The history of the past century shows that "only socialism can save China." But in the "Regulations for Industry," Teng Hsiao-p'ing again harps the hackneyed tune of "technology for national salvation" and puts forward a "major policy" of capitulation and national betrayal. This means that with the foreign monopoly capitalists putting up money and equipment and China supplying labor power, imperialism would be boldly allowed to plunder China's natural resources and bleed its laboring people, the economic pulse would be in the clutches of monopoly capitalism, and in the end China would sink once again into the semi-feudal and semi-colonial status. The worker-comrades indignantly pointed out: "We must adhere to Chairman Mao's principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts. To hell with Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary 'major policy'."

The struggle personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts proclaims the thorough bankruptcy of the "Regulations for Industry." Hoever, the two-line struggle within the Party will not be at rest, and the criticism of revisionism is still a protracted combat task. We must firmly grasp this sharp ideological weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and carry the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end.

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A Lot Can Be Done in Criticism

by

Kung-yeh P'ing (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1976)

The several articles criticizing "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development" concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing carried in our paper today are written by the workers and cadres of the Shanghai Iron and Steel Company No. 5 Plant, and are collectively edited by the comrades of the plant's worker-theorist group together with our reporters. The articles have a clearcut viewpoint. They lay out the facts, resort to reasoning, and are to the point and effective in criticism.

The workers of the Shanghai Iron and Steel Company No. 5 Plant put it well: "A lot can be done in the criticism of revisionism!" How loud and clear these words sound! They reveal the high fighting spirits of the working class in continuing the revoution: The criticism of revisionism will not cease until classes are wiped out. In those years, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique vainly attempted to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, and use the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to turn back the wheel of history. The workers of the Shanghai Iron and Steel Company No. 5 Plant resolutely worked against Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, boldly trampled the Confucian Analects underfoot, and heroically served as the main force in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius. Today, Teng Hsiao-p'ing vainly attempts to restore capitalism by reversing the verdicts of the great cultural revolution. They again brave the adverse currents and fight the angry waves, and pledge themselves to penetratingly and thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line.

"A lot can be done in the criticism of revisionism!" Although Teng Hsiao-p'ing has been overthrown, the struggle is by no means over. Toward Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, it is necessary to relentlessly criticize the part which has not been criticized, repeatedly criticize that part which has been criticized, and exert greater efforts to criticize the vital issues. The facts show that the working class and revisionism are irreconcilable. They also understand that it is necessary to deeply criticize revisionism and study seriously. We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions, grasp the three big poisonous weeds of "On General Program," "Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry" concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and whip up a new surging tide to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

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NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

National Day Celebrations Throughout China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

the people of all nationalities throughout china are full of love and esteem for the great leader and teacher chairman mao and cherish his memory as they celebrate the 27th anniversary of the people's republic of china founded by him. the whole party, the whole army and the entire nation are determined to carry out chairman mao's behests and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china. this determination is calling forth tremendous strength to push china's socialist revolution and construction forward.

national day celebrations were held at grassroots units in cities and rural areas throughout the country. filled with profound proletarian feelings, people extolled chairman mao's magnificent contributions. they said: all the achievements of our socialist motherland in the past 27 years bear the imprint of the great name "mao tsetung". under chairman mao's leadership, the long-suffering chinese nation rose to its feet and five-star red flags were raised throughout the motherland. he led us in defeating sabotage by class enemies at home and abroad and our motherland now towers aloft in the east of the world. he led us in carrying out the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts so that our country can now make giant strides along the road of socialist revolution. he led us in adding to the beauty of our land by "building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift". he led us in upholding proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary line in foreign affairs, thus greatly pushing ahead the world's revolutionary struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism; we have friends all over the world. our country and our people owe what they are today to chairman mao's wise leadership; all our achievements are the great victory of mao tsetung thought. we will follow chairman mao's teaching "act according to the principles laid down", rally still more closely round the party central committee, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, continue to deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt, persevere in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, and strive to build our country into a powerful socialist state and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause chairman mao pioneered in china.

leading members of party and revolutionary committees at various levels in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on the mainland and those of the various people's liberation army units joined the masses in national day celebrations held at factories, villages, offices, army units, schools, shops and neighbourhoods. the leading cadres and the masses studied chairman mao's teachings, criticized teng hsiao-ping and did manual work together. a revolutionary atmosphere of unity for struggle prevailed throughout the motherland.

to honour the memory of chairman mao, the people of shanghai are ushering in a new high tide in the study of mao tsetung thought.

at the shanghai no. 22 cotton mill which chairman mao had inspected, all the more than 6,000 workers came to work on national day. meetings were held in the various workshops before or after work. chen chih-fa, the mill's deputy party secretary, said at a meeting: "national day used to be the happiest moment for us workers. we gathered around radios and attentively listened to news of our great leader chairman mao celebrating national day along with the people of the whole country. but today chairman mao has left us. words cannot convey our sorrow and sense of loss. we'll respond to the call of the party central committee, take the lead in studying mao tsetung thought and criticizing the bourgeoisie inside the party and repudiating revisionism. we'll always advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line."

the masses and cadres in tientsin once again studied chairman mao's teaching that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party", and, taking this as their weapon, started a new high tide in the criticism of teng hsiao-ping.

workers and cadres of the reed cutting section in the pulp making workshop of the tientsin paper mill gathered in front of the no. 2 reed cutting machine which chairman mao inspected in 1954 and re-studied the great leader's brilliant article "carry the revolution through to the end". this enhanced their revolutionary determination to advance without a let-up.

a veteran worker who saw chairman mao then said feelingly: "chairman mao has not left us, and his thought is still directing us in our fight." a young worker said, "chairman mao placed his hope on us young people. we'll carry on the cause of our revolutionary forerunners and strive to achieve our ultimate goal of communism."

in shaoshan, the home village of the great leader chairman mao, brigade party secretary mao ti-chiu and all the party members and cadres in the village once

again came before the house where chairman mao was born. there they solemnly pledged that they would always study chairman mao's works and take the road indicated by him and urge their future generations to do so. they vowed to safeguard chairman mao's revolutionary line at all costs to ensure that china would never change its political colour.

in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, people of various nationalities warmly extolled the great liberator chairman mao. peasants of uighur nationality of the seman commune in shufu county recalled how chairman mao praised the uighur peasants' enthusiasm in taking the socialist road in an editor's note he wrote in 1955 for an article on the local cooperative movement.

they said: it was the great leader chairman mao who pointed out the bright future for the multi-national people of sinkiang and encouraged the peasants of seman to transform their poor, backward village into a thriving socialist village. the uighur people would act according to chairman mao's instructions forever.

the members of the donggar people's commune in tuilungteching county of the tibet autonomous region once again turned their thoughts to the memory of chairman mao. they recalled their miserable life under vicious serfdom. they said: "it was chairman mao who sent the people's liberation army to tibet to destroy the living hell and liberate us. it was chairman mao who led us in smashing the armed rebellion staged by the dalai traitorous clique. it was chairman mao again who guided us to take the bright socialist road and enabled us to lead a happy life. we emancipated serfs will always bear in mind chairman mao's teachings, conscientiously study them, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat at every grass-roots unit."

in the vast pastoral areas in inner mongolia, herdsmen held meetings and discussions to eulogize chairman mao's great contributions and cherish his memory. they vowed before chairman mao's portrait that they would assiduously study chairman mao's works and build the vast grasslands into a stronghold for combating and guarding against revisionism.

the people of all nationalities throughout the country took study and application of mao tsetung thought as their concrete action in carrying out chairman mao's behests and celebrating this year's national day.

the peasants and cadres of the chinchien production brigade in chiangshan county, east china's chekiang province, an advanced unit in studying chairman mao's philosophical works, re-studied "on contradiction"

and his other philosophical works. they said: "our great leader chairman mao called for 'liberating philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turning it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses'. it was this great call that helped us transform people's outlook and farming conditions in our poor mountain village. chairman mao's brilliant works will always be the precious assets of the revolutionary people. we will study works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao assiduously, and persevere in fighting revisionism, capitalism and the bourgeoisie inside the party."

in nanning, capital of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, the city trade union council yesterday morning called a meeting of activists in theoretical study among industrial and transport workers. the meeting was held in front of a pavilion which had been built to commemorate chairman mao's swim in the yungchiang river in winter. filled with profound proletarian feelings, these activists of various nationalities extolled chairman mao's magnificent contributions, reported on their gains in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, and exchanged their experience in deepening their criticism of teng hsiao-ping. under the leadership of party organizations at various levels, the people of the autonomous region are ushering in an upsurge in the mass movement for the study of mao tsetung thought.

the people throughout the country are translating their profound sorrow at chairman mao's passing into firm determination to carry out his behests and win new victories in socialist revolution and construction. good news of grasping revolution and promoting production has kept pouring in from all fronts. production in many important branches of industry went up by a big margin in the last 20 days of september over the first ten days of the month. daily steel output increased 10 per cent. the daily output of major coal mines rose 11 per cent. nine per cent more railway wagons were loaded daily. the daily output of chemical fertilzer was up 11.8 per cent. in the ever-expanding petroleum industry, crude oil output showed a further increase in september.

six of the eight collieries under the kailuan coal mines in hopei province, which were seriously damaged by the strong earthquake of july 28, have resumed partial operation.

in the vast countryside, the commune members and cadres are working hard to make this year the 15th consecutive year of good harvest. under the impetus of the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt, they have deepened the movement to learn from tachai, overcome the serious natural disasters and a good autumn harvest is in sight following

the good harvest of early rice and other summer crops. to honour the memory of chairman mao and celebrate national day, commune peasants and cadres throughout the country are displaying unprecedented drive in grasping revolution and promoting production. they are working day and night to gather in autumn crops, sow winter wheat, strengthen field management of late rice and build water conservancy and farmland improvement projects.

on the festive day, the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and the militiamen stood fast at their posts. many combat heroes and models, who had followed chairman mao in fighting across the country, told the young officers and men about the revolutionary tradition and chairman mao's magnificent contributions and how their companies had grown through struggle. the p.l.a. commanders and fighters and the militiamen vowed that they would carry out chairman mao's behests, resolutely implement his proletarian revolutionary line, closely rally round the party central committee, obey its orders in all their actions, assiduously study chairman mao's works and continue to deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt. they pledged to strengthen the building of the army and the militia, strengthen preparedness against war, be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude and liberate taiwan province, the sacred territory of the motherland.

REMINISCENCES OF MAO TSETUNG

Neighborhood Party Branch in Changsha Recalls
Chairman Mao's Magnificent Contributions

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 2, 1976)

the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao has caused deep sorrow to the inhabitants in a neighbourhood in changsha, capital of hunan province, and evoked in their minds memories of chairman mao's revolutionary activities in his early years.

the neighbourhood, chingshuitang, was the site of the hunan regional committee of the communist party of china, which chairman mao set up in the autumn of 1921 after he had attended the party's first national congress and founded the party. he was then secretary of the committee. under his leadership, the committee organized vigorous working class and peasant movements in hunan.

since chairman mao's death, the chingshuitang neighbourhood party branch has organized memorial meetings and other activities to honour the memory of the great leader and teacher and recall his magnificent contributions. the party branch pledged to carry forward the revolutionary tradition, strengthen party building in accordance with chairman mao's theory on party building and turn the neighbourhood into a bastion to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

chang hsi-wu, secretary of the party branch committee, led all the committee members in visiting the chingshuitang revolutionary museum, formerly the office of the hunan regional party committee, and the place where chairman mao lived. viewing the articles he had used, they recalled how the esteemed and beloved leader fought in those dark years of reactionary rule. carrying with him an umbrella and wearing straw sandals, he journeyed across hunan on foot and worked untiringly for the revolution. after the visit, the chingshuitang party branch committee members said: "the history of our party shows that when the party carries out chairman mao's revolutionary line, it develops and the revolutionary cause wins victory; when the party goes against chairman mao's revolutionary line, it meets setbacks and the revolutionary cause suffers defeats. at all times and under all circumstances we should bear in mind this most important historical experience. although chairman mao has left us, his revolutionary line will always guide us forward." responding to the party central committee's call, the party branch pledged to turn grief into strength, rally closely round the party central committee and, in the course of the two-line struggle, strengthen party building ideologically and organizationally and honour the memory of the great leader chairman mao by concrete action.

to strengthen party building, the chingshuitang party branch has persisted in giving primary importance to the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. in profound grief, the party members went to neighbourhood workshops, residential compounds, and evening political schools and joined the masses in studying the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country", the memorial speech delivered by comrade hua kuo-feng at the mass memorial meeting for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, and the editorial "chairman mao will live forever in our hearts", by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily".

the chingshuitang party branch has run study classes to train activists in theoretical study in preparation for mass criticism of the three poisonous

weeds "on the general programme for all work of the party and the country", "some problems concerning the work of science and technology" and "some problems in accelerating industrial development". at these classes, the activists criticized revisionism and the bourgeoisie in connection with the concrete class struggle in the neighbourhood, and their consciousness of the two-line struggle was heightened.

the party cadres in chingshuitang bear firmly in mind chairman mao's instruction concerning the socialist education movement. they persevere in eating, living and working with the workers. they take part in production while directing it so as to achieve new successes in grasping revolution and promoting production to honour the memory of the great leader chairman mao.

yang ching-yun, head of the party cell of the tungfeng medical apparatus factory, has kept working at her post despite her illness. she said: "chairman mao continued to lead the work of the whole party, the whole army and the whole nation during his illness and fought till his last breath. why shouldn't we apply ourselves to our work?"

production at chingshuitang's neighbourhood workshops has kept rising recently.

People in Old Revolutionary Base Township Will Always Advance Under Guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Oct. 3, 1976)

people in an old revolutionary base township in kiangsi province, whom the great leader and teacher chairman mao highly praised, were plunged into deep grief at his passing and pledged always to advance under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

filled with profound proletarian feelings, people of the former changkang townsnip went to honour the memory of chairman mao at the lenin primary school, where he held a fact-finding meeting in the early 1930s. there they stucied the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" issued by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. they recalled how chairman mao made surveys in the changkang township.

wearing bamboo hat and straw sandals, chairman mao, traveled over land and water in november 1933 as head of the central inspection group to make investigations and study in the township to sum up the experience in strengthening and expanding rural revolutionary base areas and to expound the great role of the masses in revolutionary war. chairman mao pointed out: "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." he repudiated wang ming's "left" opportunist line and pointed out that the seizure of political power by armed force in china could be achieved only by following the road of building rural base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities, and not by any other road.

as soon as chairman mao arrived, he put down his knapsack and went to call on poor peasants and ask about their bitter life. that evening he held a fact-finding meeting at the lenin primary school although he was weary after a long day. at the meeting, he asked detailed questions and took down notes carefully. he joined the masses in the discussion. his questions ranged from the various organizations of the revolutionary government in the changkang township to the conditions of various social strata, from politics to economics, from local armed forces to culture, education and health work, as well as the natural conditions of the township. he checked every response and asked the opinions of all those attending the meeting which went on deep into the night.

chairman mao's heart was linked with the masses, and he shared weal and woe with them. he was very concerned with the development of production, the improvement of the well-being of the masses, and support for the revolutionary war.

once when chairman mao came to tapingnao, the people were levelling land. he immediately joined them in the work. during a work break, chairman mao analyzed the nature of the soil and with the masses studied how to apply fertilizer rationally and consulted them about measures to raise the yield.

after viewing the salt works, sugar refinery and weaving mill set up by making use of available conditions in changkang, chairman mao again encouraged the people to develop production through self-reliance and hard work and overcome all difficulties to smash the enemy's economic blockade and support the revolutionary war.

chairman mao was much concerned with training cadres. he earnestly and repeatedly instructed the local cadres to pay attention to methods of work

and to work sincerely in the interests of the masses. in the evening, chairman mao would call fact-finding meetings deep into the night and in the daytime he again joined the people in farm labour. although they urged him to take a rest, he would not. again and again chairman mao taught the cadres to persist in physical labour, to link themselves closely with the masses and be one with them.

once chairman mao saw one and a half new rooms of a poor peasant as he was going with cadres of the township government to acquaint himself with local conditions. he stopped to observe the house carefully. when he learned that it was built by the method of mass contribution of money, help with materials for construction as a result of an appeal by the township government, he endorsed this method of providing for the well-being of the masses. later in his brilliant article "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work", chairman mao again commended this. what a great inspiration and encouragement it was to the people of the locality.

heeding chairman mao's teachings, the cadres of changkang township of those years were concerned with the well-being of the masses and paid attention to methods of work and did first-rate work. chairman mao praised the then changkang township as a model and called on people to learn from it.

the changkang people declared that they will never forget chairman mao's care. their steps forward resulted from following the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. 'chairman mao's brilliant thinking has been the source of their strength. under chairman mao's care during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they built an irrigation system in changkang. now there is water on the hills which have been terraced and planted to rice. grain yield doubled in a few years.

though chairman mao is gone forever, his earnest teachings and loving care will always warm the hearts of the people, and his thinking will always guide them forward. they are determined to carry out chairman mao's behests, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they pledge to develop the glorious tradition of the revolution, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, continue to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and build changkang into a stronghold of proletarian dictatorship.

STUDY OF MARXISM

Excellent Situation in Liaoning Industry

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 3, 1976)

study of marxism is the way the working class of the heavy industrial base of liaoning province, northeast china, proposes to honour the memory of the great leader and teacher chairman mao. the workers have resolutely responded to the call of the party central committee, are diligently studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and deepening their criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against right deviationist trend.

most of the party committees in the province's factories, mines and enterprises, acting on the pressing demands of the masses, have passed decisions for the restudying of all four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung". an unprecedented number of workers have been attending these studies with greater enthusiasm. 11,500 workers of the fushun coal mines which chairman mao had once inspected gather every day after work to study chairman mao's works. the workers theoretical groups of the talien red flag shipyard, the shenyang no. 1 machine tool plant and the chinchow railway bureau have been studying how chairman mao inherited, defended and developed marxism, all its three components, through integrating theory with practice.

workers and cadres in liaoning say: "while persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we should carry through to the end the struggle initiated and led by chairman mao himself to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts." all industrial and mining enterprises in the province are currently making a penetrating criticism of the three big poisonous weeds, "on the general programme", "an outline report" and "regulations", drafted on the instructions of teng hsiao-ping.

at the anshan iron and steel company, the more than 200,000 workers are assiduously studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, reviewing the history of the party, of their plants, of their families and of their own progress, extolling chairman mao's magnificent contributions and the great victories of his revolutionary line, and deepening the exposure and criticism of the deceptive and reactionary nature of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. while calling many meetings to criticize teng hsiao-ping, the 70,000 workers of the fushun coal mines wrote 100,000 criticism articles and put out 1,900 criticism bulletins during the short period between september 9 and 18.

the workers of liaoning are transforming their profound proletarian feelings in honouring chairman mao's memory into efforts to study his works and to grasp revolution and promote production. their socialist enthusiasm has never been so high, and new production records have appeared in all factories and mines since september 9. output of such major products as coal, steel, pig iron, electric power and crude oil in mid-september showed notable increases over the first ten days of the month, with a 5.2 percent rise in steel and a hike of over 16 percent in crude coal.

reviewing the great victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the workers take special pride in the excellent situation in industry and communications brought about by the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt. they draw particular attention to the following features:

(1) the cadres and workers are more enthusiastic than ever in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the ranks of worker-activists in theoretical study are growing steadily, and the mass movement for theoretical study is advancing vigorously. the membership of the worker theoretical contingents has expanded from 300,000 at the end of last year to over half a million. the number of workers spare-time groups studying works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao has increased to 79,000. such intensive study has helped the workers sharpen their ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism.

(2) through deep-going criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist programme "taking three directives as the key link", many industrial and mining enterprises raised their consciousness in carrying out the party's basic line. they take class struggle as the key link and persevere in putting proletarian politics in command. grasping crucial ideological and political issues, they have been fighting unceasingly against the capitalist-roaders in the party as well as the revisionist line. all this is aimed at turning the enterprises into bastions for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. in the course of the struggle, the enterprises in the province have strengthened party-building ideologically and organizationally. they have assigned 100,000 new worker-cadres to leading posts at various levels. most of the leading bodies are composed of the old, middle-aged and young cadres who learn from each other and unite as one. their efforts make the leading bodies more vigorous.

(3) in line with chairman mao's instruction on the socialist education movement, about one-third of the leading cadres and office functionaries in the provincial industrial and communications enterprises have gone to the workshops. there, the cadres eat, live and

work together with the workers, thus building up the new-type socialist worker-cadre relations. they consciously restrict bourgeois right, place them under the supervision of the workers and make efforts to avoid the corruption of revisionism and bureaucracy. in addition, a great number of workers are taking part in management. they help the leading cadres to carry out correctly the line and policies in running socialist enterprises. this ensures that the enterprises will advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

(4) the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping has given an impulse to the vigorous growth of new socialist things and consolidated and expanded the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution. liaoning province has set up more than 26,000 worker political spare-time schools, as against 7,000 in 1975. up to now, over 1.5 million workers have attended the schools. besides, more worker colleges have been built and other new socialist things developed. the province has sent more than 10,000 members of worker propaganda teams to participate in leading the work of struggle-criticism-transformation in the fields of education, literature and art, health work and scientific research. this has strengthened the all-round dictatorship of the working class over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure.

today, the number of worker-militia in the province has reached to one million. they have made new contributions to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

during the first eight months of this year, more pig iron and steel, coal, electricity, tractors, cotton cloth, bicycles, sewing machines and many other products were turned out by the province than in the same period of last year. total provincial industrial output in 1975 is 38.5 times that in early post-liberation and 2.3 times that in 1965, the year prior to the cultural revolution.

MILITIA

Peking Militia Studying Chairman Mao's Teachings, Pledge to Consolidate Proletarian Dictatorship

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

the one million militia members in the chinese capital, with boundless esteem for the great leader and teacher chairman mao, are again studying his teachings on militia work and concepts on people's war.

they pledge to resolutely implement chairman mao's line on army building and his strategy and tactics on people's war. they intend to strengthen militia building so as to become an armed mass force with high political consciousness, strict discipline and high military competence and make still greater contributions in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the peking militia consists mainly of industrial workers and was organized under the loving care of the great leader chairman mao. in 1958, chairman mao said: "the militia is an excellent organization and should be popularized. it is a labour, educational and sports organization as well as a military organization." he pointed out: "the imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously. not only must we have a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale. this will make it difficult for the imperialists to move a single inch in our country in the event of invasion."

answering chairman mao's great call, the peking people touched off a drive to organize people's militia units. militia organizations were set up in factories, mines, outskirts people's communes, government organizations, schools and shops. they have greatly developed in numbers and strength. they carried out chairman mao's 1962 instruction "militia work must be carried through organizationally, politically and militarily." as a result, militia building has been further strengthened. in 1964, the great leader chairman mao wrote for them the inscription "people's militia units of the capital" and received their representatives. this was a great inspiration to them.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the peking militia followed chairman mao's great strategic plans closely and penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao and their crimes in sabotaging militia building. this raised the consciousness of the militia members of class struggle and the two-line struggle.

during the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, chairman mao's wise thesis that the bourgeoisie "is right in the communist party". and "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" further armed the militia members. in smashing the counter-revolutionary political incident at tienanmen square, the peking militia together with the people's police and p.l.a. guards fully showed their role in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the peking militia are determined to continue their advance along the road of "organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale" in accordance with chairman mao's call "act according to the principles laid down".

the militia of the peking february 7 rolling stock plant recalled that chairman mao had gone to the plant twice to disseminate marxism-leninism in his early years and followed with attention the struggle-criticism-transformation of the plant during the cultural revolution. they invited veteran worker-pickets to give lectures on how they had fought class enemies in earlier struggles. they pledged to do militia work well in line with chairman mao's teachings. the plant militia has mapped out plans for going over all four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and improved their study system. an upsurge in studying revolutionary theory and criticizing teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has been started.

the militia organization of the peking no. 1 machine tools plant which received a commendation, second class, for its contributions to the struggle to smash the counter-revolutionary political incident at tienanmen square is earnestly studying chairman mao's concepts on people's war. they recalled the two-line struggle in militia building and praised chairman mao's immortal contributions and criticized the crimes of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping in sabotaging militia building. this raised their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle.

they said that in smashing the counter-revolutionary political incident at tienanmen square they had fought to defend chairman mao. they pledged to be even more resolute in defying death to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the militia of the capital iron and steel company and the peking timber and furniture factory also do military drilling after work. they are determined to grasp military skills and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Chinese Graduates Take Root in Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

millions upon millions of educated young people have acted upon the great leader chairman mao's instructions and settled in the countryside and are maturing in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. they are working all over the country, from the banks of heilung river to the tibetan plateau, from the shores of the east china sea to the tienshan mountains in the west.

"i would rather be a land reclaimer on the barren mountains than to cultivate a pretty garden," said wu hsien-chung, a school leaver from the city of fushun settled in heishan county, liaoning province, eight years ago. she encouraged her fellow students to put down roots in the rural areas and become new-type socialist peasants.

not long ago, wu hsien-chung and other 18 educated young people wrote an open letter to the people of the whole province, giving their pledge: "we are proud to live in this great era and follow the revolutionary road of settling in the countryside. we have full confidence that the great cause of communism will triumph. our great leader chairman mao placed boundless hope on us of the younger generation. we will march along the revolutionary road to communism that he charted."

about 12 million educated young people have gone to the rural and mountainous areas of china since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966. the number of young people who went in the last three years averaged annually six and half times the yearly number before the cultural revolution. these young people from peking, shanghai, tientsin and other cities taking pride in settling in the countryside have the high aims of building a new socialist countryside.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, the educated young people are maturing in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. some 94,000 educated young people in the countryside have joined the chinese communist party and nearly two million have been admitted into the communist youth league. 270,000 people are working at various leading posts in the countryside. still more young people have become tractor drivers, electricians, barefoot

doctors, teachers and book-keepers. these educated young people have become a new force in the learn-from-tachai movement in agriculture.

tsai chih-chien from peking is now party branch secretary of the tuchiashan production brigade of yutzu county, in shansi province. he and other 109 red guards went to the brigade in 1968 to be peasants determined to change the backward small mountain hamlet of only five households with 16 people. through eight years of hard work with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they have transformed nature, bringing a rapid increase in production and at the same time they have transformed their outlook.

today, more and more people of a new generation that has communist ideas have grown up in the vast countryside, mountainous areas and border regions. they have become promoters in narrowing the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labour and in limiting bourgeois right. tang sheng from foochow city who has taken root in the wuyi mountains is one of the outstanding representatives.

in answering chairman mao's great call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants", tang sheng and fellow comrades settled in the hsiaotung brigade of kaoyang commune, shunchang county, in 1969. he has for the past seven years persisted in the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and has determined to integrate himself with workers and peasants and become a vanguard in consciously limiting bourgeois right.

not long after he settled in the countryside, he joined the communist party and was elected by the masses as the party branch secretary of the brigade, deputy secretary of the commune party committee and deputy secretary of the communist youth league committee of fukien province. his working positions have changed but not his quality as an ordinary labouring person. he modestly accepts re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and takes an active part in collective production. he sets himself the demands not to take wages, isolate himself from productive labour and get some fixed subsidies, but to get workpoints like the commune members. he said: "the bourgeoisie seeks personal fame or gain, but what we communists want is the early coming of communism. we are determined to contribute our bit, together with the people of the whole country, in filling up the gap between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labour and in bringing the realization of communism."

1976 graduate weng yung-hsi from peking university has returned to his brigade in heilungkiang province to be a peasant again. he is determined to follow the road pointed out by chairman mao of integrating with the workers and peasants. weng yung-hsi was born in a big city and his father is a veteran cadre. in 1968, he and some of his schoolmates settled in a village in the greater khingan mountains. he was recommended to peking university in 1973. in school, he did not forget what the poor and lower-middle peasants had taught him and made up his mind to serve them with his knowledge. his father said to him: "you are the son of a communist and party cadre. you should always stay with the labouring people." the peasants warmly welcomed and praised weng yung-hsi as "our own college student".

the passing away of the great leader and teacher chairman mao plunged the educated young people into profound sorrow. they expressed their determination to turn grief into strength, closely rally round the party central committee, resolutely follow chairman mao's adjuration "act according to the principles laid down" and carry through to the end the great socialist revolution by going to the mountainous areas and the countryside. szechwan educated youth ma yung-kuei is now a deputy secretary of the party committee of hsiyung commune in pahsien county and the secretary of the communist youth league committee of chungking city. he has for years persisted in being paid in workpoints and living in the countryside instead of getting wages and living in the city. his concrete action is a defence of chairman mao's revolutionary line. after chairman mao died, he reaffirmed with boundless grief, "we educated young people will be loyal to chairman mao's revolutionary line all our lives, march along the road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants and be successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution."

RIVER HARNESSING

Mao Tsetung Thought Guides Chinese People in River Harnessing

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

following chairman mao's important instructions, hundreds of millions of chinese people have been building water control projects and taming rivers with the great mettle of "transforming china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains". now all the rivers in china have been renovated under the brilliant guidance of mao tsetung thought.

when people travelling by air take a bird's-eye view of the beautiful land crisscrossed by rivers and canals, when people drive along the abandoned yellow river course perennially shrouded in a pall of dust in the old days and sweet with the fragrance of fruit and blossoms nowadays, when people reap good grain and cotton harvests from land barren and alkali in the past, when people use power supplied by the major hydro-electric stations at liuchia gorge, at tanchiangkou and on the hsinan river to drive machines and light homes, they cannot help thinking of the painstaking efforts of the great leader chairman mao to relieve hundreds of millions of people from the disasters of flood and drought and make china's abundant water resources serve the interests of the people.

in the autumn of 1952, the great leader chairman mao made an inspection tour of the yellow river, travelling indefatigably to examine the river dykes and call on local poor and lower-middle peasants. he inspected tungpatou in lankao county and liuyuankou near kaifeng city where the yellow river dykes had been breached frequently in the past. chairman mao ascended the mangshan hill on the outskirts of chengchow city with firm and steady strides. there he issued the great call "work on the yellow river must be done well", thus opening a new epoch in the history of yellow river harnessing.

the yellow river was the cradle of civilization of the chinese nation. however, it became known far and wide as a scourge under the rule of the reactionary ruling classes which in the past centuries left the river course and dykes in an appalling state of disrepair. it breached the dykes twice every three years, plunging the chinese people into bitter woes.

chairman mao always had the hundreds of millions of labouring people at heart. in order to put the yellow river under permanent control and turn it into a useful waterway, chairman mao made several inspection

tours of the river and gave a series of important instructions on the harnessing project.

it is particularly unforgettable that chairman mao, regardless of his fatigue on the journey, twice asked the leading members of the yellow river harnessing committee to come to his train and report on the work of yellow river harnessing while he was stopping over at chengchow on his inspection tours of the south.

under chairman mao's loving care, the masses of the people in the yellow river basin have undertaken all-round harnessing of the river on a large scale over the past 20 years and more. water and soil conservation projects have been built to check erosion in the upper and middle reaches of the river. dykes have been repaired and reinforced and water diversion and retarding projects constructed in the lower reaches. a big number of reservoirs, culverts and sluice gates have been completed on the main river course and its tributaries.

thanks to the concerted, unremitting efforts of the people in the whole river basin, significant successes have been won in controlling the yellow river as shown in the victory over the unusually high water of 1958 and the high water of this year in the lower reaches of the river.

chairman mao was also deeply concerned about the control of the other historically disaster-ridden rivers such as the huai, yangtze and haiho.

chairman mao made the far-sighted decision to harness the huai river as early as 1950, and the very next year issued the great call "the huai river must be harnessed", which inspired the people living in its basin to an unprecedented, great struggle to harness the river. they built more than 5,000 big, medium-sized and small water conservancy projects including the fotzuling and meishan reservoirs in the tungpai, tapieh and yimeng mountains and dug or rebuilt many rivers on the low-lying huai river plain which was liable to waterlogging. all this helped increase the capacity of the river system to discharge water into the sea.

in the spring of 1952, the chingkiang flood diversion project was started on a stretch of the yangtze river which was often flooded in the past. chairman mao wrote this inscription for the large project: "strive for the successful completion of the chingkiang river flood diversion project in the interests of the people." greatly inspired by this brilliant inscription, hundreds of thousands of civilians and armymen worked night and day to complete the entire project within two and a half months. when the people of wuhan overcame an unusually high water in the yangtze in 1954, chairman mao pointed out in his inscription for them:

"you should also be ready to overcome possible floods of the same severity which might occur in the future". in line with chairman mao's directives, people living in the yangtze river valley have reinforced the dykes year after year and conquered one high water after another, thus ensuring the safety of the people's lives and property.

in the past, the haiho river on the north china plain and its numerous tributaries, which were seriously silted up, often overflowed their banks during the rainy seasons and brought untold suffering to the local people. solicitous about the control of the river, chairman mao personally inspected the kuanting reservoir and other projects in its upper reaches and carefully examined the river-harnessing plan.

in november 1963, he issued the great call to the people of the river valley, "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control", which has since inspired hundreds of thousands of peasant-workers to turn out every winter and spring to work on the river control project. now the capacity of the haiho river system for discharging water into the sea is six times what it was in 1963, and the river valley is initially free from the menace of flood and waterlogging.

as far back as 1934, during the period of the second revolutionary civil war, our great leader chairman mao pointed out: "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture". he was overjoyed to see yellow river water flowing into the parched land in october 1952 when he was inspecting, in hsinhsiang prefecture, honan province, a project for diverting yellow river water for irrigation, the first of its kind in the lower reaches of the river. he further pointed out in 1955 during the upsurge of the nation-wide agricultural cooperative movement that "the construction of water conservancy projects is an important measure for guaranteeing increased agricultural production", and required every county, district, township and agricultural cooperative to draw up plans to "ensure irrigation in times of drought and drainage in times of water-logging". chairman mao inspected many water conservancy projects including the kuanting and miyun reservoirs and the tukiangyen irrigation system and, in may 1958, took part in the construction of the ming tombs reservoir on peking's outskirts. both the "eight-point charter for agriculture" formulated by chairman mao himself and the national programme for agricultural development worked out under his guidance give pride of place to water conservancy.

china is a big country with a vast population. chairman mao laid to heart to problem of feeding and clothing the hundreds of millions of people. guided by mao tsetung thought, a hundred million cadres and

peasants have turned out every winter and spring in the past two decades and more, particularly since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, to build canals and dams, cut tunnels in the mountains to lead in water, dig ponds and sink pump wells, mounting one mass drive after another for irrigation projects. following are some of the brilliant achievements in china's water conservancy work:

some 70,000 big, medium-sized and small reservoirs now dot different parts of china. while only a few cities had pump wells before liberation, today more than 1.3 million pump wells have been sunk on the northern plains and in a number of rolling downs and pastoral areas, irrigating land which was arid for centuries. the irrigated area in china has increased considerably since liberation, providing conditions for the winning of the consecutive good harvests.

thanks to our great leader chairman mao's kind concern, several ancient water conservancy projects known in chinese history have been put to a good use. chairman mao inspected the ancient tukiangyen irrigation system on the western szechwan plain in march 1958 and gave an important instruction on the transformation and construction of the area covered by this irrigation system. in line with this instruction, people in the area have rebuilt and expanded the irrigation project to benefit 27 counties and cities as against 12 counties and cities previously. the irrigated acreage there has increased from 266,600 hectares to 533,300 hectares, and the average per-hectare grain yield has topped the target set for this part of the country in the national programme for agricultural development successively since 1970.

in order to better exploit china's abundant water power resources and use them more rationally, chairman mao in 1958 suggested that the ministries of water conservancy and of electric power be merged into one. giving a word of encouragement to those working in these fields, he noted that the work of water conservancy and electric power has a bright future.

in the spring of 1960, chairman mao made an inspection tour of the shuanglung hydroelectric power station, a small project with a generating capacity of 500 kilowatts built by the people of chinhua county in the upper reaches of the fuchun river in chekiang province during the year of the great leap forward. he made a round of the buildings of the power station, staying for a long while beside the machines and asking about the equipment. he also went into a workers' dormitory and sat down for a briefing. chairman mao was very happy and praised the people of chinhua for their spirit of self-reliance.

while calling for taming the capricious rivers in the 1950's, our great leader chairman mao gave a series of instructions on tapping the water resources and setting up power stations where conditions permit. following chairman mao's teachings, chinese people have self-reliantly established some one hundred large and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations. a series of dams arranged like a staircase has been built in the upper and middle reaches of the yellow river. several large hydroelectric power stations have been established at the liuchia, yenkuo, papan, chingtung and sanmen gorges. water-turbine power-generating sets with a combined capacity of almost two million kilowatts have been installed to provide an ample supply of electric power for the industry and agriculture in the provinces of chinghai, kansu, shensi and honan, the ningsia hui autonomous region and the cities of lanchow, sian and chengchow. twenty-odd large and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations have been set up at maotiaoho, huanglungtan, chehsi, tanchiangkou and other places on the yangtze river tributaries including the wuchiang, minchiang, tzushui and han rivers. the tanchiangkou power station alone generates four to five thousand millions of kilowatt-hours of electric power a year, exceeding the country's total output before liberation. in addition, some 60,000 small hydroelectric power houses of diverse types have been set up across china in mass drives to build such projects self-reliantly. hydroelectric power stations now spread all over china's cities and countryside whereas in old china only a few cities had power supply.

our great leader chairman mao mapped out a magnificent plan to lead river waters from south to north as part of china's gigantic endeavours in the field of water conservancy. today water from the yangtze river is being conducted through the chiangtu power-driven drainage and irrigation station and other projects to irrigate the farmland in northern kiangsu. yellow river water has flowed to tientsin via a series of channels that cut through 30 counties and cities in the three provinces of honan, shantung and hopei.

CITY BUILDING

China Builds Small, Medium-sized Cities and Towns in Planned Way

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

china has built up many small cities and towns in outlying and sparsely populated places, in the interior and in border and minority nationality areas which now have their own industry. the capitals of many provinces and autonomous regions and many county seats have become industrial cities of varying sizes under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

this systematic growth has improved the distribution of china's industry, developing local industry and accelerating the expansion of the national economy.

in semi-feudal, semi-colonial old china major cities were concentrated along the coast and on a few main rail lines. the cities were the centre from which the imperialists, capitalists and feudal landlords ruled and exploited the labouring people. many cities were trade ports where imperialism plundered china's resources.

new cities are located near raw material producers for industry so that labour power and natural resources are used more rationally and industry in an area can supply the locality.

new china puts stress on building small and medium cities. this prevents an over-concentration of industry and population in major cities and impoves the location of cities and residential conditions for urban dwellers and the provision of ample food supply. the scattering of industry helps prevent environmental pollution.

pingtingshan city was built near a big coalfield discovered in honan province after liberation; the santaoling mining area, the biggest open-cut coal mine in northwest china, was set up on the coalfield of the hami basin in sinkiang; the forestry product city yichun and a dozen small forestry cities and towns have gone up in the virgin forests of the lesser khingan mountains in china's northernmost heilungkiang province.

bureaucrat-capitalists and imperialists before liberation ran small mining and iron smelting enterprises in maanshan in east china's anhwei province. production was at a standstill on the eve of liberation and was resumed after liberation. our great leader chairman mao made inspection tours of this place in 1958 and 1959 and gave instructions for the building of a medium-

sized iron and steel complex which now includes mining, ore dressing, sintering, iron smelting, steel making and rolling and coking and chemical units. maanshan, which had only some scores of households in the early post-liberation days, now boasts of a population running to hundreds of thousands.

where minority nationalities live in community, the growth of cities is keeping pace with the rapid advances in the economy. karmu, 2,700 metres above sea level on the southern fringe of the tsaidam basin in northwest china, was a gobi desert haunt of gazelles and bears in early post-liberation days. now it is a junction of the chinghai-tibet and chinghai-sinkiang highways and has become an industrial city with a population of over 50,000 people. chamdo county, an important transport hub in eastern tibet, had only over 400 households in the early post-liberation days. small and medium enterprises of coal, electricity, machine-building, agricultural machinery, cement and building materials have been set up. the city area floor space built is more than 40 times that in old chamdo. new cities and towns like hungyuan, jorgai and barkam have appeared on the vast grasslands of the ahpa tibetan autonomous prefecture in szechwan province through which the red army passed during the 25,000 li long march more than 40 years ago.

urumchi, the capital of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, sining, the capital of chinghai province, and nanning, the capital of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, have grown rapidly since liberation and become medium-sized cities each with a population of hundreds of thousands. old lhasa was a backward town under the ruthless rule of serfdom. of its population of 30,000 then, several thousand people were beggars and vagabonds. lhasa has been transformed into a socialist city which has dozens of small and medium-sized modern factories. today, the number of industrial workers accounts for one-third of its 100,000 people. newly-built floor space is 10 times that formerly.

the people's government and departments concerned plan for cities including housing, roads, sewers, planting trees and preventing pollution.

since the 1960's new socialist mining areas like the taching and shengli oilfields which integrates industry and agriculture and combines the benefits of city and country living have sprung up. big cities have set up new industrial enterprises on the outskirts to avoid rapid extension of the city proper. peking and shanghai have built general petro-chemical works on the outskirts. new towns spring up around such big industrial enterprises.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Cultural Revolution Speeds Up New Industries

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's revolutionary line, china's new industries have rapidly expanded during the great proletarian cultural revolution. developed in the fifties and sixties, these industries include petroleum, electronics, precision meters and instruments, wrist watches, cinema, television, metals, pharmaceuticals, diesel locomotives and farm machinery.

in the great leap forward year of 1958, the chinese working class did away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their minds and began to set up many new branches of industry and turned out new products.

but later the development of these industries was held back by the interference of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

during the great cultural revolution which began in 1966, the chinese working class, armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. this aroused their enthusiasm for developing industries in various parts of the country.

in the past decade the output of many products of the new industries has gone up a few to a dozen fold with improved quality and added varieties. quite a number have reached or even surpassed advanced world levels.

in this period china has built up her petrochemical, electronics, farm machinery, precision meters and instruments, cinema, television and a host of other back-bone enterprises. growing local initiative has also resulted in the establishment of numerous small and medium-sized chemical, chemical fibre, chemical fertilizer, electronics and pharmaceutical enterprises.

the vast expanse of china is now studded with rising industries. the burgeoning new branches have already played an important role in raising the scientific and technological level and speeding up china's industry as a whole.

the chinese people have achieved such great success by acting on chairman mao's instructions: "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own

hands and relying on our own efforts", "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry", and "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."

the taching oilfield, exploited and established in the early sixties, registered an average annual increase of 30 per cent in crude oil output in the ten years of the great cultural revolution. being china's biggest oilfield today, it turns out six times as much crude oil a year as in 1965.

in the meantime, china has opened several other big oilfields, including the shengli and takang, and a natural gasfield in szechwan province, southwest china. large up-to-date petro-chemical works and oil refineries have been built in peking and other places. the total length of oil pipelines laid in the past decade was eight times that for all the years prior to 1965, and that of gas pipelines ten times. in 1975 the country's crude oil output increased 580 per cent over 1965 and capacity for oil refining 330 per cent.

developed in the late fifties, china's electronics industry is now widespread all over the country in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. many places are making electronic products in complete sets. last year the country's gross output of electronics industry was ten times the 1965 total.

the technical level of china's electronic products has been rising all the time in the past ten years. an electronic computer using large-scale integrated circuits with an average speed of one million operations per second has been put into production. big capacity broadcast transmitters of different categories are being mass produced. china-designed and-produced radar, signalling, navigation and other electronic installations in complete sets for ship use have reached high levels.

china's electronic techniques are successfully used in the launching, tracking, telemetering and recovery of the man-made earth satellite.

the cinema and television industries have expanded rapidly during the cultural revolution. big increases have been scored in output. products of a complete range of varieties have been turned out step by step. the properties of colour cine-films are up to advanced standards. the production of cinematographic equipment has registered a big increase, and nearly all the machines and parts are now available in china. last year eleven times as many film projectors were

produced as in 1965, and more than 1,000 kinds of spare parts for maintenance were made.

equipment for the tv centre, tv relaying and transmission equipment, tv receiving sets for various purposes as well as specialized tv apparatus and components are being manufactured or trial-produced. the television industry had several dozen times as many enterprises last year as in 1965. they are scattered in 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. the number of tv receiving sets produced last year was 21 times that for 1965, and seven kinds were made on typical models.

china's camera industry turned out almost 21 times as many cameras in 1975 as in 1965.

there are tractor, walking tractor, and engine and motor plants in more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. ninetyseven per cent of china's counties have set up farm machinery plants and repair shops. in the past five years, more tractors and drainage and irrigation equipment have been produced for agriculture than in the previous 15 years. never before was china so well equipped for speeding up farm mechanization.

china's instruments and meters industry is capable of providing whole sets of instruments and meters for 300,000-kilowatt generating units, for synthetic ammonia plants producing 300,000 tons annually, and for oil refineries with a yearly capacity of 2.5 million tons. the products are now mainly large precision installations, a combination of precision machinery and electronic and optical techniques. standardized products have taken the place of former single-piece and individually designed products. the indutry has greatly raised its capability to produce key elements and materials.

in the past decade, rapid advances have been made in wrist watch, diesel and electric locomotive, metals, medicine, natural gas, shipbuilding and other new industries. there were only two wrist watch factories in tientsin and shanghai in the late 1950s. now, wrist watches are being turned out in 15 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country. hair spring, spring, jewels, shock-absorbers and other elements are all domestically made. china's output of wrist watches last year was 7.4 times the figure for 1965. apart from meeting domestic needs, china exports a certain amount of watches to other countries.

diesel and electric locomotives have been put into mass production and are replacing backward steam locomotives.

the shipbuilding industry has expanded at an unprecedented speed. last year, the output of steel-hull ships was 6.5 times that for 1965. the number of 10,000-ton class ships built since 1969 was 18 times the total for the 17 years preceding the cultural revolution. many of them are sailing in china's ocean-going fleet.

china's metal industry spent only a dozen years to outpace that of some major countries, which developed for several dozen years. china's metal industry mainly depends on domestic resources, and the standard of most metals has reached advanced world levels.

the fast-growing new industries in china have once again affirmed chairman mao's statement: "the great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country."

the current great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has fired the enthusiasm of the masses of workers for the socialist revolution and construction. grasping revolution and promoting production, they have achieved outstanding successes in the first nine months of this year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Paper Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 1, 1976)

albanian paper "zeri i popullit" today carried an editorial warmly greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial says that 27 years ago, on october 1, 1949, chairman mao tsetung solemnly proclaimed at tienanmen square the founding of the people's republic of china. this is an event of historic significance which reflected the triumph of the great chinese revolution and was the great turning point of the destiny of the chinese people who broke once and for all the chains of the centuries-long yoke of imperialism, colonialism and national feudal-bourgeoisie. through the armed liberation struggle they won the freedom and real national independence and established their people's power, ushered in a new epoch, that of the construction of a socialist society. the triumph of the great chinese people's revolution dealt another telling blow to the positions of imperialism in asia and in the rest of the world, and gave a new powerful impulse to the struggle of the peoples for national liberation and social progress.

after warmly acclaiming the great achievements made by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction, the editorial says that the course of events has shown that the chinese people have always defended with courage and determination their socialist victories. the great proletarian cultural revolution has written a brilliant chapter in history and its victory has smashed in the process of a fierce class struggle the right revisionist line of the traitor liu shao-chi and of the anti-party clique of the plotter lin piao as well as the counter-revolutionary line of the capitulationist teng hsiao-ping, defended and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and barred the road to the peaceful revisionist counter-revolution, thereby smashing the plans and plots of the imperialists and soviet social-imperialists to re-establish capitalism in china.

the editorial praises the achievements made by the people's republic of china in socialist construction and

the high international prestige it enjoys. it adds, "the founding of the communist party of china, the triumph of the chinese people's revolution, the founding of the people's republic of china and all the magnificent victories achieved by the fraternal chinese people in socialist construction are closely linked with the name and the brilliant and immortal deeds of comrade mao tsetung, who fought tirelessly and worked with might and main for the cause of revolution and socialism till the end of his life."

the albanian people, the editorial says, wholeheartedly rejoice at the magnificent successes achieved by the fraternal chinese people in the past 27 years. the albanian people consider these successes as their own, because a great revolutionary friendship and an unbreakable marxist-leninist unity exist between our two peoples, two parties and two socialist countries. such a friendship and such a unity have been forged by our two parties and by chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha.

the editorial concludes by saying that "on this day of the 27th anniversary of the great historic event, the founding of the people's republic of china, the albanian people extend to the fraternal chinese people the warmest revolutionary greetings and wholeheartedly wish that, under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china, they will always carry forward and promote the brilliant deeds of chairman mao tsetung so as to achieve new victories in socialist construction and smash every imperialist and revisionist plot against the people's republic of china for the good of the chinese people and the cause of revolution and socialism."

CHINA AND ALGERIA

President Boumediene Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

houari boumediene, president of the council of revolution and chairman of the council of ministers of algeria, sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, and wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, of the people's republic of china, extending warmest felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it gives me pleasure to express to you, on behalf of the council of revolution

and the government of the democratic people's republic of algeria, and the algerian people, our warmest felicitations and sincere wishes for the happiness of the friendly chinese people and the prosperity of the people's republic of china. i am convinced that your glorious nation, in spite of the immense mourning which has just stricken her, will find in herself the strength and ways which will enable her to surmount difficulties, to continue to march forward and to persevere, for her own well-being and in the interests of the peoples fighting for liberation and progress, in the building of a people's china, powerful and irreversibly taking the road of socialist revolution opened by herself.

i am convinced that our joint efforts will contribute to the further strengthening of the friendly ties which link our two countries and demonstrate a cooperation which will not cease to develop to the benefit of our two peoples.

i wish you good health and success in conducting the noble tasks which you assume with faith and determination.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

austrian president rudolf kirchschlaeger sent a message on september 30 to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending sincere congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

.on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i convey to your excellency my sincere congratulations. i extend herewith my best wishes for the personal happiness of your excellency as well as for the happy future of the chinese people.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Communist Party of Brazil Mourns Departure of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of brazil on september 11 sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china offering deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter says: "with deep grief we learned the sad news about the departure of comrade mao tsetung, the founder and leader of the glorious communist party of china and the most distinguished figure of the world communist movement today. his decease greatly grieves the brazilian revolutionaries who regard him as a great friend of the brazilian people, a prominent marxist-leninist and an indefatigable fighter for the noble cause of communism."

the letter says: "the life of comrade mao tsetung was closely linked with the tremendous changes of historic world significance that have taken place in china." "during the long years of fighting against the powerful enemies, comrade mao tsetung led the chinese revolution, united the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party, strove for the growth and consolidation of the communist party and created the invincible people's liberation army in the flames of struggle. he surmounted all the obstacles placed by the reactionary forces and imperialism and turned the agelong aspiration of the broad masses into reality. eventually, on october 1, 1949, the state power passed into the hands of the people and the country achieved full sovereignty and independence. a new period thus began in the development of the valiant chinese nation."

the letter says: comrade mao tsetung elaborated and provided a proletarian orientation of revolution for the building of the new society. he pointed out that victory could emerge only out of a struggle against the line of the capitalist roaders. the great proletarian cultural revolution which mobilized hundreds of millions of people, reflected the acute contradictions between the two lines and administered defeat to the opportunist current.

the letter says: "comrade mao tsetung perceived with great acuteness the danger of modern revisionism which manifested itself in the 20th congress of the communist party of the soviet union. he called on revolutionaries of all lands to defend the purity of marxism-leninism and to fight

determinedly to smash the treachery of khrushchov. he exposed the counter-revolutionary essence of revisionism and pointed out that its principal representatives are members of the soviet clique which is today headed by the renegade leonid brezhnev. he stressed that under this new tendency, the soviet union has turned from a socialist country into a social-imperialist state. in so doing, comrade mao tsetung made an outstanding contribution not only to the revolutionary forces but also to those nations which are fighting for national independence."

the letter says: comrade mao tsetung developed marxism-leninism in all its aspects. "he knew how to apply the universal truth of the doctrine of the proletariat to the practice of the chinese revolution, discover laws through practice and seek for victory in their light. his unique contributions enriched marxism-leninism and assisted those fighting for liberation. the victories of the chinese people were victories of the marxist-leninist revolutionary thought of mao tsetung. he was one of the great teachers of the proletariat throughout the world."

the letter says: "a staunch internationalist, comrade mao tsetung gave faithful and firm support to the struggle of the people in all countries. he frequently raised his prestigious voice to condemn aggression and reactionary violence, oppose the hegemonism of the two superpowers, and unveil the danger of a new world war. whenever necessary, he rendered generous support to those who fought for freedom and independence."

the letter says: "the communist party of brazil takes pride in the fact that it has received attention, firm support and valuable teachings from comrade mao tsetung." the moment the communist party of brazil had been reorganized, it gained the support of this world leader of the proletariat. we shall never forget his encouragement to and his confidence in our party.

the letter says: although comrade mao tsetung is no longer with us, his work and his feats are immortal. "his thinking will remain resplendent, vivid and vigorous, illuminating the road to national and social emancipation, guiding the building of socialism, reinforcing the dictatorship of the proletariat which has to continue until the attainment of a society without classes and the exploiters and oppressors -- the brilliant peak of communism."

in conclusion the letter says: "the communist party of brazil joins the others in sorrowfully paying posthumous homage to the leader of the communist party of china and world revolution."

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Queen of Britain Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

queen of britain elizabeth ii sent on september 30 a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending sincere good wishes on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china by chairman mao tsetung, and at a time when the nation deeply mourns his death, i send you my sincere good wishes for your country and your people.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary Stops at Peking En Route to New York

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the government of democratic kampuchea, made a transit stop here today on his way to new york to attend the 31st session of the united nations general assembly.

he was met and sent off at the airport by han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and departmental director chu chuan-hsien and deputy departmental director chiu li-hsing of the chinese foreign ministry.

on hand was also pich cheang, ambassador of democratic kampuchea to china.

pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie also saw the deputy prime minister off at the airport.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

egyptian president mohammad anwar el sadat sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending most sincere, heartfelt congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of celebrating the twenty seventh anniversary of establishing the people's republic of china, it gives me pleasure to extend to you in my own name, and on behalf of the egyptian people our most sincere, heartfelt congratulations.

i avail myself of this opportunity to praise and greet the struggle of chairman mao who could successfully change the phase of life in china to keep in pace with the modern age. the egyptian people bear in mind with full appreciation and gratitude your constant support in backing the arab causes in their just fight against imperialism, zionism and racism. these attitudes on the part of china which are supported by all the peace-loving countries are but the outcome of the chinese originality and greatness that joined the egyptian civilisation in creating a better future for humanity as a whole.

with best wishes for your excellency's personal health and happiness and for the progress and prosperity of your government, the communist party, and the friendly people of china.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Head of State Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

general i.k. acheampong, head of state and chairman of the supreme military council of ghana, sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending warmest felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the auspicious occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china i

have great pleasure to convey fraternal greetings and warmest felicitations to your excellency and the government and people of china on behalf of the government and people of ghana and on my own behalf.

we have been pleased to observe the increase in co-operation, friendship and understanding between our two countries during the past year and the great progress made in all fields by the heroic chinese people under the dynamic leadership of the late respected chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china. we are confident that the coming years will witness the further strengthening of the bonds of friendship that exist between our two countries and peoples for their mutual benefit and for the cause of world peace.

please accept, your excellency, sincere wishes for your excellency's continued good health and personal well-being and for the chinese people's peace, progress and prosperity.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

ahmed sekou toure, secretary-general of the democratic party of guinea and president of the republic of guinea, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincerest felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am very happy to extend, in the name of the guinean people, their party and state and in my own name, our sincerest and warm felicitations to you, to the friendly people and government of china. i would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm to you that we shall do all we can to further strengthen the traditional relations of sincere friendship, militant solidarity and fruitful cooperation between our two friendly peoples and countries resolutely engaged in the common struggle against colonialism, imperialism and apartheid. please accept my best wishes for your health and longevity and for the happiness and continued progress of the friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Ministers Receive Chinese Technicians

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Oct. 2, 1976)

economic development minister of guyana desmond hoyte, agriculture minister gavin kennard and works and housing minister steve naraine met here today with 16 members of the chinese clay-brick factory and paddy-rice technical teams, who have completed their work in this country and will shortly leave for home.

during the meeting which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship, minister hoyte, on behalf of the guyana government and people, thanked the chinese government and people for sending technicians to help construction in guyana. he praised the chinese technicians for working together with guyanese workers, their dedication, hard work and discipline. hoyte expressed the hope that friendship and ties between the two countries would be further strengthened and developed.

chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan was present.

CHINA AND HAITI

Haitian Workers' Party Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

the haitian workers' party has sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese people, extending profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter dated september 12 says: "the passing of comrade mao tsetung is that of the greatest marxist-leninist of our time. consequently, his death has aroused grief not only in the hearts of the chinese people, but also in the hearts of the proletariat and the peoples throughout the world who are fighting for national independence, the establishment of socialism and the realization of communism."

the letter says: comrade mao tsetung has passed away, but his accomplishments and thought will serve as a guide to the haitian workers' party and revolutionaries of various countries. he made inestimable contributions to marxism-leninism. comrade mao tsetung waged fierce and acute struggles against the right and "left" opportunist lines within the communist party of china. comrade mao tsetung taught the haitian workers' party and the revolutionaries the world over that a genuine marxist-leninist party, a united front and a people's army must be founded in order to defeat national and international enemies. he also taught us that there are still classes and class struggle after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed and it is necessary to continue the revolution under the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat.

the letter concludes by saying: the haitian workers' party reiterates, as a homage to the memory of comrade mao tsetung, its unshakable determination to creatively apply the scientific principles of marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought. the haitian workers' party solemnly pledges that it will carry through to final victory the struggle of the haitian people and the entire oppressed people against imperialism, social-imperialism, revisionism, hegemonism, racism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

CHINA AND HONGKONG AND MACAO

Chinese Compatriots in Hongkong and Macao Celebrate National Day

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1976)

meetings and discussions were held in chinese organizations stationed in hongkong and macao and patriotic organizations, trade unions, societies, schools and industrial and commerical circles as well as by compatriots of other social strata to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

workers and staff of the patriotic units and compatriots of all walks of life recalled chairman mao's great contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution and spoke of the excellent situation in the socialist motherland. they pledged to abide by chairman mao's teaching "act according to the principles laid down", carry through to the end the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct

verdicts and make contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the motherland, to the liberation of taiwan province -- the sacred territory of the motherland -- and to the expansion of the patriotic united front against hegemony.

leading members of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, the hongkong branch of the bank of china, and the china resources company and various other organizations joined the staff and workers in their celebrations. they reviewed the fighting course the chinese people had traversed under chairman mao's leadership, especially the great achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao himself, in which the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping was smashed.

they said: every step forward taken by the great motherland glistened with the radiance of mao tsetung thought. they pledged to carry out chairman mao's behests, turn grief into strength, and, taking class struggle as the key link, rally still more closely round the party central committee, assiduously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, firmly implement and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line and carry through to the end the cause of proletarian revolution in china pioneered by chairman mao.

people attending a meeting held at the hongkong and kowloon federaton of trade unions on national day eve said that the hongkong workers would join the people throughout the country in their efforts, under the leadership of the party central committee, to study mao tsetung thought hard, carry out chairman mao's behests and carry through to the end the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. they declared that they would heighten their vigilance and resolutely expose and smash schemes and sabotage by class enemies in hongkong.

to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, meetings and discussions were held at the nam kwong trading company and other patriotic organizations, trade unions, schools and societies in macao.

chairman mao's writings, including his poems, are in great demand in hongkong and macao. sales of these books have increased rapidly. a local publisher has put out a memorial album under the title "great leader chairman mao will live in our hearts forever". photo exhibitions and lantern slide shows have been held in some patriotic organizations and societies to extol chairman mao's magnificent contributions and the great victories in socialist revolution and construction in the motherland.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chairman of Hungarian Council of Ministers
Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

lazar gyorgy, chairman of the council of ministers of the hungarian people's republic, sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the national day of the chinese people, the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the hungarian people, the government of the hungarian people's republic and in my own name, extend best wishes to you, the state council of the people's republic of china and the chinese people. may the relations between our two countries develop in the interest of the cause of peace and progress.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

kristjan eldjarn, president of the republic of iceland, sent on september 30 a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincerest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

please accept, excellency, my sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the national day and best wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the people of china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Meets All-Japan Agricultural Congress Society Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the all-japan agricultural congress society friendship delegation. the leader of the delegation is naotsugu nabeshima, deputy leader is motojiro konno and secretary general is hirotsugu nakamura.

present on the occasion were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and acting president of the chinese society of agronomy hao chung-shih.

Propaganda Team for Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty Arrives in Tokyo from Osaka

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 2, 1976)

a motorized propaganda team for promoting the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty arrived here from osaka yesterday.

on its way since september 29, the team warmly propagandized the friendship between japan and china and strongly demanded that the japanese government immediately conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

this propaganda activity was organized by the "demonstration committee for the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty", which includes as its members 180 well-known personages.

chikuzan otani, organizational chairman of the committee, and others started from osaka on the early morning of september 29 and arrived here yesterday via nagoya, hamamatsu and shizuoka. they drove in a decorated car and a tourist bus flying the national flags of japan and china and bearing streamers with the inscriptions "fight against hegemony" and "conclude immediately the japan-china peace and friendship treaty", and carried out propaganda activities on their way.

yesterday afternoon, the demonstration committee held a press conference in tokyo and a ceremony marking its demonstration inside the city. in his speech at the ceremony, organizational chairman chikuzan otani pointed out: "the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the anti-hegemony clause included in its text is in conformity to the common interests of the two peoples of japan and china." he stressed: "in order to safeguard peace it is imperative to combat hegemonism."

ikuma dan, responsible member of the committee, stressed: "to go deep among the masses of people to broadly propagandize for the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty will surely make the japan-china friendship blossom and yield abundant fruits."

susumu kobayashi, dietman of the socialist party, strongly condemned soviet hegemonism and said: it is quite reasonable that the japan-china joint statement stipulated that 'neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony'. we must arouse the masses of people for an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

a letter to japanese prime minister takeo miki was unanimously adopted at the meeting, strongly urging the japanese government to conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty as early as possible in accordance with the japan-china joint statement.

Japanese Papers Mark Anniversary of Resumption of China-Japan Relations

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 2, 1976)

"komei shimbun", organ of the japanese komei party, and "shakai shimbo", organ of the japan socialist party, carried editorials on september 29 to mark the fourth anniversary of the resumption of relations between china and japan and strongly urge the japanese government to conclude at the earliest possible date the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with an anti-hegemony clause explicitly written in it.

the editorial of "komei shimbun" says, "just as the joint statement of the governments of japan and china points out, the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty is aimed at consolidating

and developing the peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries, and establishing rockfirm peaceful and friendly relations between japan and china which may last from generation to generation. therefore its significance is paramount." "of course, the conclusion of the treaty cannot be divorced in any way from the principles and spirit of the japan-china joint statement, nor can it retreat from the principles and spirit of the joint statement."

the editorial stresses, "the japan-china joint statement points out clearly that neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and both are opposed to efforts of any country or bloc of countries to establish such hegemony."

"such an anti-hegemony clause" the editorial adds, "should become the pillar and principle of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty and is indispensable for the peace between japan and china and in asia."

the editorial asks why the anti-hegemony clause which has been written into the japan-china joint statement has become a problem at the conclusion of the peace and friendship treaty.

"the key lies in the determination of the japanese government. since his ascension to power, prime minister miki has been paying lip service to the early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty, but no one has seen him work for it or take any corresponding effective action." "we strongly demand that the japanese government conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty as early as possible to lay the foundation for a lasting peace between japan and china."

"shakai shimbo" points out in an editorial, "the japan-china peace and friendship treaty as agreed upon in the japan-china joint statement has yet to be concluded." it continues, "instead of being a question of rhetoric in a treaty, it is rather a question of whether there is sincerity in abiding by the joint statement signed by the two governments and whether there is genuine willingness to forge friendship between the two countries. it should be said that it is a matter concerning the basic political position of the government."

dealing with the necessity of developing a people's movement for the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty, the editorial points out that the aim of the movement "should first of all be the all-round implementation of the japan-china joint statement through the concerted efforts of all the forces wishing japan to be friendly with china", and "at the same time opposing any activity aimed at obstructing the friendship between the two countries", "so as to make the movement advance in the direction

of promoting the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of japan and china and establishing peace and security in asia."

the editorial emphasizes the need for keeping "special vigilance over the dangerous activities against article 7 of the japan-china joint statement".

in conclusion the editorial stresses, "the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty is a matter which concerns exclusively the two sides -- japan and china. our position should be clear-cut: no third party should be allowed to intervene and any obstruction from the third party must be opposed."

Emperor of Japan Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

emperor hirohito of japan has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending heartfelt congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your national day, i express my heartfelt congratulations and wish the chinese people prosperity.

Head of Japanese Exhibition Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

motomi akitomo and ketaro nakamura, head and deputy head of the group of the japanese environment protection and hydraulic-pneumatic industrial techniques exhibition, arrived in peking by air today.

they were greeted at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned, as well as juntaro iga and jiro takeyoshi, deputy head and secretary-general of the exhibition group, who arrived in peking earlier, and fumio murata, commercial counsellor of the japanese embassy here.

Japanese Badminton Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

a 19-member japanese badminton delegation left here for home by air today at the end of a visit to china.

arriving in shanghai on september 20, the delegation later visited kwangchow and hangchow. it came to peking on october 1. the japanese badminton team had five friendly matches with the kwangtung provincial team, the chinese national team and the chinese youth team respectively.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Amir Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

sabah al salem al sabah, amir of kuwait, sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the national day of the people's republic of china, in my name and on behalf of kuwait's people i am pleased to extend to your excellency and the friendly people of china our warmest congratulations with best wishes for your excellency's personal happiness and the continued prosperity of your country.

Kuwaiti Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

jaber al ahmed al sabah, heir apparent and prime minister of the state of kuwait, sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i have pleasure in extending to your excellency warm felicitations on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china. i take this opportunity to express best wishes to your excellency personally and for the continued prosperity and progress of the friendly people of china.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Grand Duke of Luxembourg Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

h.r.h. jean, grand duke of luxembourg, greeted the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china in a message to the chinese leadership on september 30. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend to you, in my own name and in the name of my compatriots, our warmest wishes to your country which has just suffered such a grievous loss of the departure of chairman mao to whose memory i pay profound homage once again. may the future spare the chinese people new trials and assure them well-being and prosperity in peace.

CHINA AND MALDIVES

Maldivian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

ibrahim nasir, president of the republic of maldives, sent a message to premier hua kuo-feng on september 30, expressing sincere felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on this auspicious occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure to extend to your excellency, the government and the people of the people's republic of china best wishes and sincere felicitations on behalf of the people of the republic of maldives. i sincerely hope that the friendly relations now existing between our two countries will be further strengthened. wishing your excellency and the people of your country prosperity and success.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Sends Message on Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

colonel moussa traore, president of the military committee for national liberation, head of state and president of the government of mali, sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the present national day of the people's republic of china, the people, the military committee for national liberation and the government of mali and i myself extend our profound sympathy to the great chinese people, their party and leaders who, plunged into extreme grief, are honouring with emotion the memory of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people, who, loved by all of us, passed away on september 9, 1976. we are firmly convinced that the great chinese people and their leaders will remain loyal to the teachings and will of chairman mao tsetung to carry the proletarian revolution through to the end. we take this opportunity to tender homage to the great deceased and reaffirm our resolve to further strengthen the fruitful relations existing between our two countries for the prosperity of our peoples.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

luis echeverria alvarez, president of the united states of mexico, sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i am honoured to extend to your excellency my warm felicitations on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china and, in the name of the mexican people and government, wish the chinese people growing prosperity and you personal happiness.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Chairman of Mongolian Council of Ministers
Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

batmonkh, chairman of the council of ministers of the zhambyn people's republic of mongolia, sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i on behalf of the government and people of the people's republic of mongolia extend warm congratulations to the friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan King Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

king hassan ii of morocco sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending very sincere and warm felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the founding anniversary of the people's republic of china, i am happy to express to your excellency, in my own name and on behalf of our government and people, very sincere and warm felicitations. i am particularly pleased to see the successful development of the friendly relations between our two countries. i am also pleased to wish your excellency health and happiness, and the great chinese people prosperity and well-being.

CHINA AND NORWAY

King of Norway Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

king of the kingdom of norway olav v sent a message on september 30 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of national day, i extend my best wishes to the standing committee and to the people of china.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Opens in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

(NCNA-English Port Moresby, Oct. 1, 1976)

the chinese economic and trade exhibition formally opened here today.

acting foreign minister and minister for overseas trade gavera rea attended the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon for the exhibition. on behalf of the government and people of papua new guinea, he extended sincere condolences to the chinese people on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. he said that the demise of chairman mao tsetung was a very great loss to the chinese people. "the greatness that modern-day china has achieved is a tribute to the inspired leadership of chairman mao," he added.

the minister spoke highly of the successes achieved by the chinese people. he also mentioned deputy prime minister a. m. kiki's visit to china in 1975. he said, "he was very impressed by the work being done in rural areas with machines based on very simple technology. he recongnized that there was much that papua new guinea could learn from the chinese experience that would be of practical benefit in our efforts to promote economic self-reliance."

wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and head of the chinese exhibition delegation, said that both china and papua new guinea are developing countries. the people of the two countries have cemented a

profound friendship in the course of longterm contacts, he said, "the holding of the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china in your country on invitation provides a good opportunity for us to learn from the people of papua new guinea. we hope that this exhibition may help enchance the mutual understanding and friendship between our two governments and two peoples, and may promote the development of economic and trade relations between our two countries."

among the more than 400 guests present at the opening ceremony were other high-ranking government officials of papua new guinea, friendly personages of various circles, diplomatic envoys and representatives of chinese residents.

this is the first chinese exhibition in papua new guinea. the more than 2,400 articles of agricultural, light industry and heavy industry products on display bear witness to the achievements scored by the chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china and guided by the principle of building their country independently, with the initiative in their own hands and through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift. the exhibition drew keen interest from the papua new guinean people.

on september 22, a.m. kiki, deputy prime minister and minister for defence, foreign affairs and overseas trade, received here wang wen-lin and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Opens in Manila

(NCNA-English Manila, Oct. 2, 1976)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china opened ceremoniously at taguig in the east suburb of manila yesterday afternoon.

the national flags of china and the philippines fluttered in the air. a big picture showing chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, meeting with president and madame marcos was hung on the platform at the center of the ground.

president marcos and madame marcos, governor of metropolitan manila, attended the opening ceremony. madame marcos cut the ribbon.

all those present paid one-minute silent tribute to the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung.

in his speech president marcos greeted the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and praised china for transforming itself from a backward nation 27 years ago into a modern nation today, a nation capable of manufacturing sophisticated products. he pointed out that it was chairman mao tsetung who welded his people toward this achievement. he said, "on his death, he left a political and economic testament that will guide his people to further greatness." he stressed, "the filipinos should emulate the example of the people's republic of china. the people's republic of china depends solely on her own. we open this exhibition with admiration and affection in our hearts."

in her speech madame marcos said that the exhibition will bring china closer to the millions of the filipinos, "giving them an insight into their material achievements under the wise leadership of chairman mao." she stressed, "we of the third world, even after his death, are inspired by his ideals and the example of china."

li chuan, vice-president of the china council for the promotion of international trade and head of the chinese exhibition delegation, spoke at the opening ceremony. he said that friendly contacts, cultural exchanges and economic and trade relations between china and the philippines have been increasing continuously since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. he was convinced that the holding of this exhibition will be conducive to the further enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and to the further development of trade relations between the two countries.

chinese ambassador to the philippines ke hua also spoke at the opening ceremony.

among the over 2,000 people present were senior officials of the philippine government, representatives from various circles and diplomatic envoys accredited here.

following the opening ceremony, president and madame marcos, accompanied by the chinese ambassador and his wife and the head of the chinese exhibition delegation, toured the exhibition. president and madame marcos warmly praised the chinese people for their

great achievements made in the past 27 years under the guidance of chairman mao.

this is the first economic and trade exhibition held by china in the philippines. it occupies an area of more than 7,000 square metres and is divided into four parts: agriculture, light and textile industry, heavy industry and handicraft. it will last one month.

Philippine President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

ferdinand e. marcos, president of the philippines, sent a message to premier hua kuo-feng on september 30, most cordially greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the filipino people join me in extending to your excellency and to the people of china most cordial felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

on this day 27 years ago, chairman mao tsetung declared, "the chinese people have stood up," and proclaimed the birth of the people's republic.

for the first time, chairman mao will not be with the chinese people as they observe the day of their liberation. but they will have his legacy - the legacy of his thoughts and the legacy of a new china, united and strong.

on this occasion, your excellency, may i express to you the best wishes of the filipino people for your continued good health and the happiness and prosperity of the chinese people.

Chinese Exhibition of Unearthed Relics Opens in Manila

(NCNA-English Manila, Oct. 2, 1976)

an exhibition of unearthed relics of the people's republic of china opened here yesterday.

philippine president ferdinand e. marcos and governor of metropolitan manila madame imelda r. marcos attended the opening ceremony.

among the over 600 people attending the ceremony were high-ranking government officials, well-known personages of the cultural circles and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited here.

in his speech at the opening ceremony, chinese ambassador ke hua said that the great leader and teacher of the chinese people chairman mao attached great importance to the preservation and excavation of historical relics. in accordance with chairman mao tsetung's teaching of "making the past serve the present", our archaeologists are trying to put historical relics at the service of our cause of socialist revolution and construction. he expressed the conviction that the exhibition will make a useful contribution to the promotion of the traditional friendship and cultural exchange between the chinese and philippine peoples.

governor of metropolitan manila madame imelda marcos said: "the occasion (today) marks a high point in our relations with china, and presages well for the closer friendship of our two countries."

in his speech, president marcos said: "the exhibition is the symbol of the art and culture of a great country and great nation. it reestablished the 'bridge' that formerly connects china and the philippines."

he also spoke of the feeling of respect and admiration he himself, his wife and the philippine people cherish for chairman mao tsetung.

then, madame marcos unlocked the gate of the exhibition hall with a key handed over to her by chinese ambassador ke hua. president and madame marcos, accompanied by the chinese ambassador and his wife, entered the hall and watched the exhibits. they repeatedly praised the historical relics on display.

the exhibition is held in accordance with an agreement signed between the governments of china and the philippines. on display are 100 exhibits which represent a segment of the relics unearthed since the founding of the people's republic of china. most of them are archaeological finds during the great proletarian cultural revolution and 88 of the exhibits are shown abroad for the first time. the exhibition will last three months. two chinese documentary films on this theme will be shown during the course of the exhibition.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Council of State Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

the council of state of the people's republic of poland has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china sincerely greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the polish people, extend sincere congratulations to the chinese people and wish your country smooth development.

CHINA AND QATAR

Qatari Amir Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

khalifa bin hamad al thani, amir of the state of qatar, sent a message on september 29 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the glorious occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure to extend to your excellency and to the people and government of china, on behalf of the people and the government of the state of qatar and on my own behalf, our congratulations. wishing your excellency continued good health and happiness and the people of the people's republic of china further success and prosperity.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Futan University of China
Visits Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 2, 1976)

a delegation of futan university of shanghai led by hou tsan-min wound up its 10-day friendly visit to romania today.

the delegation visited cluj university and bucharest university.

suzana gadea, minister of education of romania, received all members of the delegation on september 30 and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. earlier, they were also received by a. crisan, first secretary of the cluj city committee of the romanian communist party.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

major general habyarimana juvenal, president of the republic of rwanda, president and founder of the national revolutionary movement for development, sent a message on october 1 to hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing warm felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of your country, i am very pleased to extend to your excellency and the chinese people, on behalf of the rwandan people rallied around the national revolutionary movement for development and on my own behalf, our sincere and warm felicitations. we highly appreciate the ties of friendship and fruitful and positive cooperation which have existed so smoothly between the people's republic of china and the republic of rwanda. we are convinced that these ties of friendship and cooperation will be strengthened day by day for the benefit of our respective peoples. we extend to your excellency and the entire chinese people our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

president leopold sedar senghor of the republic of senegal sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the people's republic of china is celebrating this october 1, its national day. i believe that this event coming just several weeks after the passing of the great mao tsetung will be an opportunity for the entire chinese people to show once again their confidence in the future and their determination to continue to take the destiny into their own hands in accordance with the teachings of their late leader. it is under these circumstances that i have the pleasure to convey to you the message of the senegalese people and government. we all wish that the friendly cooperation which we have established between china and senegal will be strengthened year after year.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

major general mohamed siad barre, secretary general of the somali revolutionary socialist party and president of the somali democratic republic, sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest and heartiest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the somali revolutionary socialist party, government, people of the somali democratic republic and on my own behalf, it is a great pleasure and honour for me to extend to your excellency and, through you, to the people of china our warmest and heartiest congratulations on the auspicious and happy occasion of the national day of your country. the somali government and people highly value the growing of the comradely relations which so happily exist between our two peoples and countries. i would also

like to express our best wishes for your excellency's good health and for the progress, prosperity and happiness of your people.

CHINA AND SPAIN

King of Spain Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

king of spain

juan carlos sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

"at the moment when the chinese people are in sorrow and celebrating the national day, together with the spanish government and people i extend to you our regards and best wishes for the well-being and constant progress of your country.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Papers Laud China's Achievements Over Past 27 Years

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Oct. 2, 1976)

china's

achievements over the past 27 years were praised by the sudanese papers "al sahafa" in a commentary today and "el ayam" in an article on september 29.

the "al sahafa" commentary says that new changes have taken place everyday in china led by chairman mao over the past 27 years. "through 27 years of hard work, the chinese people have turned the semi-feudal and semi-colonial china into a prosperous new china. they have made many achievements by displaying the noble spirit of steadfastness, self-reliance and hard work," it says.

"common historical sufferings and common fighting tasks have closely bound china with many asian, african and latin american countries. china not only seeks elimination of exploitation of man by man at home, but also resolutely opposes exploitation and oppression

in international relations. she stands for equality among big and small countries," it says. "china regards herself as one of the developing third world countries. she has never stopped offering assistance and support for the liberation movements opposing new and old colonialism of all descriptions. the relations between sudan and china are developing," it adds.

"el ayam" devoted almost a whole page on september 29 to an article by abdu salem mohamed kheir, which begins with a line from chairman mao poems: "(boldface begins) nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights (boldface ends)."

the article says that chairman mao formulated the line and led the 800 million people in taking the road of socialism. "they (the chinese people) strive to eliminate all the traces left over by the old society, get rid of poverty and backwardness, and eliminate differences between towns and the countryside and between mental and manual labour. guided by chairman mao's teachings, they have accelerated their development. they break mountains, tame rivers and conquer nature by relying on their own strength and firm resolve. no words can adequately describe the miracles worked by the chinese people who were guided by chairman mao's teachings," it says.

"all the great achievements of the chinese people since liberation have been won through self-reliance, by getting rid of dependence on foreign countries and by criticizing revisionism," the article points out.

the article expresses the confidence that after the death of chairman mao, "china is able to turn grief into strength and continue her advance along the line formulated by chairman mao."

CHINA AND THAILAND

All-China Sports Federation Delegation
Leaves for Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

a delegation from the all-china sports federation led by lu chin-tung, a leading member of the federation, left here by plane today for a friendly visit to thailand as guests of the olympic committee of thailand.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, li ching-chuan, a

leading member of the all-china sports federation, and uthai thongphakdi, minister-counsellor of the thai embassy here.

a chinese shooting and archery delegation led by feng teh-pao left here by the same plane today for a friendly visit to thailand.

King of Thailand Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

king of thailand bhumibol sent a message to the leadership of china on october 1, expressing sincere felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i wish to convey to your excellency my sincere felicitations and best wishes for your personal well-being as well as for the increasing welfare and prosperity of the chinese people.

Prime Minister of Thailand Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

m. r. seni pramoj, prime minister of thailand sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, warmly greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the auspicious occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the honour to convey to your excellency and, through you, to the government of the people's republic of china an expression of his majesty's government and that of my own warm congratulations and sincere good wishes for the continued welfare and prosperity of the people's republic of china and her people.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

ellis clarke, president of the republic of trinidad and tobago, sent a message on october first to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm greetings on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have great pleasure in extending to you, the government and people of china warm greetings and best wishes for continued prosperity from myself and the government and people of trinidad and tobago. i look forward to the further strengthening of the friendly ties which happily exist between our two countries and peoples.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkey President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

fahri s. koruturk, president of the republic of turkey, has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending cordial felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i would like to extend, on behalf of the turkish people and on my own behalf, my cordial felicitations as well as my best wishes for the prosperity of the chinese people.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

field marshal idi amin, president of the republic of uganda, sent a message on october 1 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending hearty congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on this occasion when you celebrate the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i wish to extend to you, mr. premier, and through you to the government and entire people of your great country the hearty congratulations and best wishes from the people and government of the republic of uganda and myself. despite the recent sad incidents that have taken place in your country, we in uganda remain convinced that the role that your great country has so ably played in various aspects of international life will in no way be diminished. we in the developing world in general, and africa in particular, have always admired many of the great ideas and principles your country has rendered to the world such as the principle of self-reliance. many of these ideas will remain lasting guidelines to nations in their search for stability, economic independence, peace and concord.

here in uganda the cooperation that so happily exists between our two countries is so self-evident in various fields throughout the country that it needs no emphasis. and in this regard, i wish to take this opportunity to commend your government and the entire people of the people's republic of china, particularly those working in uganda for the very excellent work they are doing for the development of this country. it is our wish, mr. premier, that the good relations and cooperation so happily existing between our two countries should be strengthened even further for the mutual benefit of our two peoples.

CHINA AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

UAE President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

zayed bin sultan al nahayyan, president of the united arab emirates, sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending heartfelt greetings and congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the auspicious occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the republic, i have pleasure in extending to your excellency heartfelt greetings and congratulations in the name of the people and government of the united arab emirates and on my own behalf. wishing your excellency good health with prosperity and continued progress to the friendly people of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND UN

UN Environment Program Official Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

canaganayagan suriyakumaran, director of the liaison office for the asian and pacific region of the united nations environment programme, and his wife left here yesterday to visit shanghai and other parts of china before leaving for home.

mr. and mrs. suriyakumaran arrived on september 26 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the office of the environmental protection leading group of the state council.

during their stay in peking, liu jang-teng, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission, met and had a friendly talk with them.

wang tsung-chieh, leading member of the office of the environmental protection leading group of the state council, held talks with suriyakumaran and exchanged views with him on the question of environmental protection in the asian region and of cooperation for this purpose.

while in peking, mr. and mrs. suriyakumaran visited factories, a research institute, the agricultural exhibition centre and scenic spots.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Leaves for US

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

a chinese volleyball delegation with chu tse as leader and fu sheng-tsai as deputy leader left here by air yesterday for the united states on a friendly tour.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

president of the federal republic of germany walter scheel has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending best wishes on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i wish to extend to you and your country my best wishes. i also wish that the cooperation between our two countries will develop continuously and be deepened for the interests of both sides.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Presidential Council Chairman of Democratic Yemen Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, sent a message on october 1 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm and sincere greetings on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it pleases me on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china to extend to you and to the friendly people of china warm and sincere greetings and sincere wishes for your friendly people progress and prosperity and the relations between our two countries further fruitful development in the interests of our two friendly peoples.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

president josip broz tito of yugoslavia sent a message on september 30 to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending cordial congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i take particular pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of the peoples of yugoslavia and in my own name, cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for the continuous progress of your country and for your personal happiness.

i wish the friendly people of the people's republic of china, who have suffered heavy losses this year, new successes in the further edification of their country.

i am confident that the bonds of cooperation and friendship between our two countries will be further developed favourably in our mutual interest, as well as in the interest of international understanding and peace in the world.

President of Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of yugoslavia, sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, i wish to extend to you, on behalf of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and in my own name, sincere congratulations and best wishes for the further all-round progress of friendly china. although this year has been exceptionally difficult for the people of china, i am convinced that the chinese people will continue to score great successes in the building up of their country. may the bonds of friendship and co-operation between our two countries continue to strengthen for the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of peace in the world.

President of Yugoslav Assembly Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1976)

kiro gligorov, president of the yugoslav assembly, sent a message on september 29 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending cordial greetings on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

permit me to convey to you our cordial greetings on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, on behalf of the assembly of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and in my own name and to express our sincere wishes for the further successful work of the national people's congress in building up socialism for the all-round progress and prosperity of the chinese people.

it is our pleasure to state that the contacts between the assembly of the s.f.r.y. and the national people's congress of the people's republic of china play a notable part in the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

president of the republic of zambia k.d. kaunda sent a message on october 1 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm and heartfelt congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the party, government and the people of the republic of zambia and, indeed, on my own behalf, i convey to your excellency, and through you, to the party, government and the entire people of china, our warm and heartfelt congratulations on the happy occasion of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

under the wise, able and dedicated guidance of the esteemed great leader of the chinese people, the late chairman mao tsetung, your country has achieved unprecedented progress in the political, economic, social, cultural, scientific, technological and any other fields.

your excellency, we applaud the important role your great country has played and continued to play in the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, fascism and racism.

i wish your excellency, the party, government and people of china, continued success. we are confident that the warm and cordial relations which exist between your great country and zambia will continue to grow from strength to strength in the years ahead.

THIRD ASIAN-AFRICAN-AMERICAN TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation to Third AAA Table Tennis Tournament Formed

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1976)

a table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china has been formed here to take part in the third asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

leader of the delegation is huang chung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and deputy leaders are li ho-nan, (female) and hsu sen-yuan. secretary-general of the delegation is chang chien.

the coach for the men's team of the delegation is yao kuo-chih and the coach for the women's team is li ho-nan. women players are chang li, huang hsi-ping, yen kuei-li and chou chen-yen. men players are liang ko-liang, kuo yueh-hua, lu yuan-sheng, chiang chih-tung and tsai cheng-hua.

the coaches and players are now busy with active, assiduous training and other preparations for the tournament. they expressed the determination to carry on the cause left behind by the great leader and teacher chairman mao, "act according to the principles laid down" as chairman mao adjured, carry out resolutely chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and in physical culture and deepen the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. they are also determined to carry out assiduously the principle "friendship first, competition second" in this tournament and to make new contributions to the strengthening of friendship and unity among the people and players of asia, africa and latin america and to the promotion of the development of table tennis in the three continents.

the third asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament will be held in mexico from october 12 to 27 this year. the first one was held in peking between august and september 1973 and the second one was held in lagos in july 1975.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

October 15, 1976 No. 6200

****
* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "ON GENERAL PROGRAM"

"On General Program" and Subduing One's Self and Returning to Propriety

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 7, 1976)

In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, Chairman Mao once again taught us: It is imperative to criticize Confucius. Today, as we deeply mourn the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, we must even more deeply comprehend and firmly carry out this important directive. We must clearly understand that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are imbued with the same spirit and linked in essence, combine the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing with the criticism of Confucius, and carry the current two-line struggle through to the end.

The great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated by Chairman Mao is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. In the course of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, through tightly grasping the vital essence of Lin Piao's emulation of Confucius in subduing one's self and returning to propriety and through deepening the criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, we have brought telling blows to the restorationist plot of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, and consolidated and developed the great victory of the great cultural revolution. To combat revisionism, it is imperative to criticize Confucius. This revolutionary experience gained by the broad masses in this struggle is most precious.

With a guilty conscience, the bourgeoisie inside the Party has all along been very afraid of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and has made every effort to hamper and undermine it. Lin Piao wanted to practice subduing one's self and returning to propriety, turn back the clock and oppose the great cultural revolution. What he said bared the heart of the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

At the beginning of the criticism of Lin Piao, the bourgeoisie inside the Party intrigued and conspired, and devised ways and means to describe Lin Piao's ultra-Right line as "ultra-Left," in an attempt to shift the general orientation of the struggle, stand the criticism of Lin Piao on its head, and turn this proletariat's struggle agaist the bourgeoisie into the bourgeoisie's vengeful counter-attack against the great cultural revolution.

The great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius thoroughly exposed the blood relationship between Lin Piao and the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. It not only thoroughly bared the ultra-Right physiognomy of Lin Piao, but also thwarted the plot of the capitalist-roaders to shift the general orientation of the struggle, and deeply unearthed an important ideological source of revisionism, thus causing the bourgeoisie inside the Party to become even more apprehensive and uneasy and hate it bitterly. Therefore, the capitalist-roaders frenziedly made trouble, spread rumors, shot arrows from the dark, vilified the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and opposed the study of the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole.

Such fear and hate of the bourgeoisie inside the Party is clearly revealed in "On General Program" concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing. It ferociously assails the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary masses of "following the bad example of and colluding with those anti-Marxist class enemies" and of "indefinite entanglement in....the so-called struggle between the 'Confucian school' and the 'Legalist school'," and describes this as "extreme bourgeois individualism." It also openly calls on these people "to rein in on the brink of the precipice and repent," otherwise they will be punished as "counter-revolutionaries." What an overbearing attitude! However, such intimidation and insulting abuse serve nothing more than to bare that they have not the least truth.

People want to ask: Why is it that those who call themselves brave men in opposing "the plagiarization of Lin Piao's old tune" have said not a word in criticism of Lin Piao's desire to subdue one's self and return to propriety in the lengthy "On General Program" but are so hostile to the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the study of the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism by the broad masses and look upon this as sedition? Like a mirror, the attitude toward the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius has revealed the true look of the bourgeoisie represented by Teng Hsiao-p'ing who has stepped into the shoes of Lin Piao.

It was precisely under the guidance of the reactionary thought to oppose the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius that a handful of counter-revolutionaries made their way to T'ienanmen

Square to play up Teng Hsiao-p'ing and bark their opposition to "Ch'in Shih Huang." They wanted to stir up "the storm among the people of Confucius and Mencius" and create a counter-revolutionary riot with the spearhead directed straight at the great leader Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line.

This further shows that the study of the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism is opposed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the concocters of "On General Program" out of their desire to reverse the verdicts on Lin Piao and Confucius, and that their so-called opposition to "indefinite entanglement" means their opposition to the popularization and deepening of the sustained criticism of revisionism and Confucius. All this is precisely in conformity with his own counter-revolutionary need for "plagiarizing Lin Piao's old tune" and continuing the principle of subduing one's self and returning to propriety.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program which finds concentrated reflection in "On General Program" is precisely a reactionary program for subduing one's self and returning to propriety in every sense of the term. In written form, it does not quote many sayings of Confucius and Mencius, but cites many quotations from teachers of revolution. Adornment of this kind is even more essential to the reactionaries after the great cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. In the core, work is carried out even more comprehensively and methodically according to Confucius' creed of subduing one's self and returning to propriety. "On General Program" is highly deceptive and is a specimen of the reactionary program for publicizing the principle of subduing one's self and returning to propriety even more exquisitely prepared than the "Outline of Project '571'."

It is by no means accidental that some people among the bourgoeisie inside the Party call Teng Hsiao-p'ing a sharp, keen and capable pragmatist with experience. He had long ago raised the black banner of revisionism together with Liu Shao-ch'i and has established prolonged, many sided and profound ties with the bourgeois forces inside and outside the Party. He is very familiar with the "propriety" of the capitalist system, and is quite "experienced" in going all out to push the revisionist line. Such "experience" is characterized by the fitting together of parts, and has become Teng Hsiao-p'ing's capital for subduing one's self and returning to propriety.

The supreme ideal of Confucius who held himself responsible for subduing one's self and returning to propriety was to restore the "propriety" of the slavery system of Western Chou and to carry out all work according to the provisions of "propriety." Therefore, "fondness of propriety," "learning of propriety" and "knowledge of propriety" became his own prime task and that of the disciples educated by him. He delved into the propriety of Chou all his life, and admonished his son Kung Li saying: "Without learning propriety, there is no way to establish oneself." Guided by this thought, the followers of Confucianism became a group of specialists in "propriety" whose business was to burrow into piles of old papers. They repeatedly put in order and processed the "propriety" of the slavery system, and compiled the three major classic works: Rites of Chou, Ceremonial Rites and Book of Rites. They demonstrated and brought into play "propriety" theoretically, systematically

developed a complete set of codes of the slavery system politically, economically and morally to govern the routine life of people, and laid down waterproof provisions detailing the social rank of people and the class relations between the eminent and the lowly.

Although these things are extremely rotten, trivial and reactionary, they are regarded as the highest treasures by the followers of Confucius and Mencius, because they constitute precisely the basis of restoration and regression and are the ropes and nets for implementing the principle of subduing one's self and returning to propriety in all fields to have people "restrained with propriety." In this respect Teng Hsiao-p'ing has deeply acquired the teaching of the Confucian school.

For many years in the past, Teng Hsiao-p'ing always made every effort to organize the capitalist-roaders and the capitalist forces in all fields to devote their time and energy to the study of the "propriety" of the capitalist system and develop quite a number of sets of rules and regulations. People still clearly remember that from 1961 to 1962, when he banded together with Liu Shao-ch'i to vigorously oppose the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune, he cast forth large numbers of things of this kind, including the revisionist regulations for industry. Teng Hsiao-p'ing had talked about the nature of these things at that time. He said that regulations of this kind "must be directed against something for they are exclusively for the relation of disorder."

Since Confucius, have not all reactionaries described the revolutionary and progressive cause as "disorder" and called for the "regulation of disorder" with "propriety"? This is also so with Teng Hsiao-p'ing. This time, he has put forth such things as "On General Program," "An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry" for use as reactionary weapons for "regulating" the "disorder" of the great cultural revolution. In this respect, Teng Hsiao-p'ing is really one who knows the ropes since he has studied to some extent and is quite "experienced" in the application of "propriety" for the restoration of capitalist system.

The core of subduing one's self and returning to propriety is packed under several wrappers in "On General Program" concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing. In order to reveal its true identity, it has to be unwrapped for examination.

"On General Program" publicizes "taking the three directives as the key link" and revolves this around "four modernizations." This at once casts far away Chairman Mao's consistent teaching that class struggle is the key link. This trick for pulling off a monumental hoax is precisely the "negative-positive method" habitually used by Lin Piao who "waved the signboard of Chairman Mao to oppose Chairman Mao." It is for the sake of protecting the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and of restoring capitalism that Teng Hsiao-p'ing opposes this key link of class struggle. This precisely resembles Confucius who yelled that "the benevolent love people" for the sake of protecting the aristocratic slave owners and restoring the "propriety" of the slavery system--so-called "to subdue one's self and return to propriety is perfect virtue."

Chairman Mao's instruction on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat teaches the people of the whole country that they must recognize the danger of allowing capitalist-roaders within the Party like Lin Piao to come to power and practice the capitalist system. It pays attention to analyzing the important economic base of this danger which is the existence of bourgeois rights. It emphasizes the restriction of bourgeois rights which is a great task of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction hits the mortal wound of the Teng Hsiao-p'ing-type of capitalist-roaders. Therefore, in the name of discussing this instruction, "On General Program" makes every effort to tamper with it. It discusses things at length, but makes no mention at all of this most important content of Chairman Mao's instruction on restricting bourgeois rights, much less the danger of capitalist-roaders coming to power to practice the capitalist system. On the contrary, it brings forward another concept of so-called "anti-Marxist class enemies," alleges that "they display the anti-revisionist signboard to practice revisionism and the anti-restoration signboard to practice restoration," and directs the spearhead at the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary masses who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and at this Marxist principle of going against the tide. It ferociously proclaims its intention "to wage a life-and-death struggle" and "to recapture leadership."

Do you people want to know the class essence of the capitalist-roaders within the Party and the most important content of their design in emulating Confucius to subdue one's self and return to propriety? Here is the answer! In wanting to return to propriety, the most fundamental issue of Confucius was to restore the rule of the slave-owning aristocracy, to preserve the system of dividing land into nine squares which constituted the economic base for their survival, and to suppress the acts of slaves and newly emerging landlords "against their superiors." In wanting to return to propriety, the most fundamental issue of Teng Hsiao-p'ing is to protect the power, positions and interests of these "high officials"--the capitalist-roaders within the Party, to strengthen and extend the economic base on which they owe their existence--bourgeois rights, to suppress the struggle of the proletariat against the revisionist trend, and to restore capitalism.

"Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle." The unity of the proletariat is prized because it is strength for guaranteeing the defeat of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. By directing its spearhead at all times at the capitalist-roaders within the Party and the revisionist line pushed by them, the great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the plots of the two anti-Party cliques of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao for secession, and greatly strengthened the revolutionary grand unity on the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the course of discussing "stability and unity," however, "On General Program" makes no mention at all of this. On the contrary, it wantonly slanders and attacks this great class struggle of the great cultural revolution of "confusing the enemies with ourselves." It alleges that for the sake of "contending for power and gain," "those fellows who 'fight for standing at court and gain in the market'" "have brought about the downfall of the good cadres of the Party and the advanced model figures." "On General Program"

forbids people to criticize the "doctrine of the Mean" and alleges that "this is a way to undermine the unity of the working class." Can it be said that the unity of the working class is dependent not on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, but on the "doctrine of the Mean" of Confucius and Mencius? This has once again bared the repulsive features of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in wanting to subdue one's self and return to propriety.

Confucius once said: "In practicing the rules of propriety, peace is prized." He also said: "The superior man embodies the course of the Mean; the mean man acts contrary to the course of the Mean." "On General Program" sings precisely this tune: For the sake of restoring capitalist "propriety," let us maintain harmony and call off struggle! Anyone who follows this course is a "superior man" who is "strong in Party spirit, good in work style and capable of uniting people." Otherwise, if you go against the tide and oppose the "doctrine of the Mean," you are a "mean man" "undermining unity" and will be brought to book.

Everything for the sake of "four modernizations" is Teng Hsiao-p'ing's most important slogan for subduing one's self and returning to propriety and for restoring capitalism. In order to cover up the reactionary essence of this slogan and attack the proletariat, "On General Program" actually makes distorted use of a quotation from Chairman Mao, which criticizes the Confucian school for "following the right course without seeking gain and understanding truth without counting the effort," to attack the Party and the revolutionary people of "paying attention only to politics without paying attention to economics, paying attention only to revolution without paying attention to production" and "of having been deeply poisoned by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius." It means by inference to say: Doesn't the Confucian school call for "following the right course" and "understanding truth" and oppose giving weight to "effort" and "gain"? Anyone who advocates putting proletarian politics in command and giving the lead to ideology and opposes vocational work above all else and profits in command is a Confucianist! This is precisely the contemptible means consistently adopted by the revisionists for confounding black and white, behaving at will to get wildly entangled, and striking back.

Confucius and Mencius described "truth" and "righteousness" in the abstract, and in advertising giving weight to righteousness and slighting gain, they actually wanted nothing more than to negate the interests of the laboring people, to oppose the interests of the newly emerging landlord class developed by the Legalists, and to uphold and restore the interests of reactionary class on the decline under a better appellation. Outwardly, what "On General Program" preaches here appears to be different from what the Confucian school preaches, but actually the two are in complete accord. It talks at length about "everything for the sake of modernization" but makes no mention of what sort of "modernization." Actually what it preaches is the capitalist "truth" and "righteousness," that is, to make "effort" and seek "gain" for the bourgeoisie.

In "On General Program," the prescription made for the development of the national economy is for strengthening the so-called "rigid rules and regulations" which "are good not only for the capitalist society and the socialist society, but also for the communist society in the future." The core of

such rules and regulations is called the "responsibility system" with "clear-cut duties and responsibilities for each cadre, worker and technician." Here, restriction of bourgeois rights, participation of cadres in labor and participation of workers in management have all vanished. But the rule of propriety based on the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius--"those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others," the system of exploitation of man by man of several thousand years standing, and the capitalist management system based on hired labor are looked upon as eternal laws for the development of production that should be restored and strengthened. It can be seen that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "everything for the sake of modernization" is nothing more than a pretext used by the bureaucratic class to oppress and exploit the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants and to restore the capitalist system of enslavement through hired labor.

"On General Program" is a representative work of the bourgeoisie inside the Party for subduing one's self and returning to propriety. This teaching material by negative example clearly shows that the "propriety" of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his ilk is the superstructure reflecting and serving the interests of the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. They want to restore in full and strengthen such capitalist "propriety" and to coerce the proletariat and the masses of the people into submission by "restraining them with propriety" so as to achieve the goal of subverting the dictatorshp of the proletariat and restoring the capitalist system.

History tells us that when a reactionary class on the decline is about to perish, it invariably launches a counter-offensive against the revolutionary class with ten times the effort, frenzied enthusiasm and hate grown a hundredfold. For this purpose, they are bound to formulate a restorationist program for use as an open banner so as to create public opinion, muster their ranks and put up a final struggle.

"To subdue one's self and return to propriety" was a restorationist program formulated by Confucius on behalf of the reactionary class on the decline during the period of the first social major upheaval in the class society of China. It profoundly reflected the desire and demand for restoration of this class, and also outlined the various counter-revolutionary tactics of this class. Therefore, it was of tremendous typical significance, and set the example which the reactionaries of subsequent ages followed.

The socialist period is the greatest period of reforms spelling the transition of mankind from class society to classless society. In this period, the reactionary class on the decline is the bourgeoisie, principally the bourgeoisie inside the Communist Party. "The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road," and they are bound to wage protracted struggle against us. Since they call for restoration, they are bound to plagiarize Confucius' old tune in subduing one's self and returning to propriety. This was so with Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and is also so with Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Therefore, to go on deepening the criticism of Confucius and the criticism of subduing one's self and returning to propriety not only is essential to the current criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing but is also our future and prolonged combat task for combating and preventing revisionism.

Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has passed away. We surely must respond to the call of the Party Central Committee and turn grief into strength. We will carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, and in the course of waging protracted struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party, we will carry the fight to criticize Confucius through to the end, take practical action to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and carry on the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao until the victory of communism.

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Deepen the Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing By Grasping the Vital Issue, Persevere in Struggle and Forever Go Forward

- Summary of talks criticizing "On General Program" by the cadres and commune members of Hsiaoch'inchuang brigade

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1976)

In the afternoon on August 23, some cadres and commune members of Hsiaoch'inchuang brigade of Paoti county in Tientsin municipality held a meeting of criticism to criticize "On General Program." Before the meeting, they had studied conscientiously and at the same time analyzed the three big poisonous weeds of "On General Program," "Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry" concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Wang Tso-shan, secretary of the brigade Party branch, said: "These three big poisonous weeds are rare teaching materials by negative example. If we grasp this vital issue of the revisionist ideological and political line and thoroughly discredit by criticism these three big poisonous weeds, we will be able to continuously deepen and carry on the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing. At present, the anti-quake and relief work is intensely underway. But we cannot forget to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and must grasp the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing as a task of prime importance." Following this, he loudly recited a poem written by him:

"Having stood forth to brave the typhoon,
I am not afraid of the collapse of houses in an earthquake.
I deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing by grasping the vital issue,
Persevere in the struggle and forever go forward."

The following is a summary of talks made by some cadres and commune members of Hsiaoch'inchuang brigade to criticize "On General Program."

"On General Program" Opposes the Party's Basic Program and Tampers with the Party's Basic Line in a Vain Attempt To Restore Capitalism

Wang Mieh-k'ung (deputy leader of the brigade's theorist group)"

Our Party's basic program is aimed at completely overthrowing the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, replacing the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat and using socialism to defeat capitalism. The ultimate goal of the Party is to realize communism. In socialist society, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is still the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. Chairman Mao taught us that "we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day." "On General Program" concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing takes the realization of the "four modernizations" as the goal of struggle of our Party

for the next 25 years, alleging that "taking the three directives as the key link" is the general program for all work of the Party and the country. Is this not singing the opposite tune to the Party's basic program and basic line? His aim is to restore capitalism. This is the vital issue of "On General Program."

Chairman Mao said: "What 'taking the three directives as the key link'! Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." After the earthquake on July 28, a counter-revolutionary of the past in the vicinity gloated over our misfortune. Is this not class struggle? We can at no time forget this key link of class struggle.

Wang Tu (deputy secretary of the brigade Party branch):

Teng Hsiao-p'ing nonsensically said: "How can we talk about class struggle every day?" This is deceitful talk. In the three years when our national economy was in temporary difficulty, Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing advocated "san-tzu i-pao." After the great cultural revolution, some people still wanted to put such revisionist trash into practice. In 1972, some localities practiced the "piece-work system on a small scale" and some people called on Hsiaoch'inchuang to follow suit. Some people even nonsensically said that "working for the collective is like herding sheep, but working on one's own is fine." Our Party branch checked this gust of evil wind. Tso-shan gave tit for tat saying: "We have suffered enough from 'san-tzu i-pao.' We will not take the beaten track!" When Teng Hsiao-p'ing came to power last year, the wind to reverse verdicts and practice restoration blew even more fiercely. This is the struggle between the two lines. "On General Program" asks us to engross ourselves in the "four modernizations," production and construction. Can we listen to this?

Wang Tso-shan:

As the general program, will it do not to mention this key link of class struggle at all? The bourgeoisie is still with us, and the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road. Making no mention of the fact that class struggle is the key link alone constitutes an out-and-out general program for restoring capitalism.

Chao Hsiu-li (female, deputy secretary of the brigade's CYL branch and an educated youth):

"On General Program" puts the realization of the "four modernizations" above all else right from the beginning, and takes it as the principal goal of the whole Party and country and the major premise of work in all fields. This is aimed at confusing the mind of the majority. Should we or should we not promote the "four modernizations"? Of course we should. The question is on what footing they should be placed and what line is to be implemented. The principal contradiction in socialist society is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the main danger is revisionsm, and the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie, mainly the capitalist-roaders within the Party. If socialist revolution and socialist construction are

carried out without grasping the principal contradiction and the main danger, and revolution is not made against the bourgeoisie and especially the capitalist-roaders, then this revolution is spurious and the socialist construction will not be properly carried out. "On General Program" makes no mention of the question of capitalist-roaders within the Party at all because its concocters are capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road.

Wang Mieh-k'ung:

On the question of how to boost the national economy and realize the "four modernizations," there exists at all times a struggle between the two lines. As put forward in "On General Program," the method for realizing the "four modernizations" is to push a complete set of revisionist line. This could only "transform" our country into capitalism. If we want to boost the national economy and realize the "four modernizations," what we should rely on is the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, putting proletarian politics in command, the launching of large-scale mass movements, self-reliance and hard struggle. What "On General Program" advocates is the imperialist or social-imperialist road for realizing "modernization." We can never follow this road!

"On General Program" Attacks the Great Cultural Revolution in a Vain Attempt To Reverse Verdicts and Restore Capitalism

Wei Wen-chung (chairman of the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants' association):

"On General Program" vilifies that the cultural revolution has "made a mess of ideology and Party organization," and puts forward all in one breath nine aspects for "rectification" in a vain attempt to turn upside down the verdicts of the great cultural revolution.

Is the great cultural revolution good or bad? We poor and lower-middle peasants have the clearest picture in mind. The great cultural revolution has destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and smashed their plot to restore capitalism, thus making our socialist country even redder. How can this be called "a mess"? If anything is messed up at all, then it's the fond dream of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing for restoration and regression. That's very good indeed!

Taking our Hsiaoch'inchuang brigade for example, it is really a case of new scenes replacing the old after the great cultural revolution. A leading body based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young has been set up in the brigade. The Party branch vigorously grasps the revolution in the realm of the superstructure and runs political evening schools. Every one studies Chairman Mao's books, chants revolutionary model plays and writes poems. With the contingent of theorists, spare-time literary and art propaganda teams and libraries set up, the whole brigade is filled with fresh vigor. We poor and lower-middle peasants applaud the great cultural revolution. We will never consent to any attempt to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution!

Wang T'ing-he (deputy secretary of the brigade Party branch):

"On General Program" nonsensically says that the great cultural revolution has "brought about the downfall of good Party cadres and advanced exemplary figures." This is vilification with an ulterior object in view. It is Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao that we have knocked down. Liu Shao-ch'i attempted to restore capitalism. How can he be called a good cadre? Lin Piao attempted a counter-revolutionary coup, crazily plotted to assassinate the great leader Chairman Mao and went over to the side of the Soviet revisionists. Can he be called a good cadre? They are the sworn enemy of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants. Why did Teng Hsiao-p'ing feel so painful over their overthrow? This could only show that he shared the same pair of pants with Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and set on the same bench with them.

In the great cultural revolution, a number of erring cadres were rescued. Take myself for example. I was a brigade cadre before the great cultural revolution and I carried out the revisionist line. During the great cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants pulled me up from the mire and helped me heighten my ideological awareness. Now I can draw a clear line of demarcation between the two lines. As was pointed out by Chairman Mao, the great cultural revolution "is absolutely necessary and most timely." Teng Hsiao-p'ing's attack of the great cultural revolution shows that he is a capitalist-roader wholeheartedly devoted to reversal of verdicts and restoration.

"On General Program" Advocates the Reactionary Theory of Productive Forces and Opposes the Correct Principle of Grasping Revolution and Promoting Production

Wang Hsin-min (deputy chief of No. 1 production team):

With an evil design, "On General Program" makes every effort to oppose the criticism of the theory of productive forces by the revolutionary masses and advocates the theory of productive forces with great zest. I first became the leader of the production team in 1961. Before the great cultural revolution, I suffered much from the theory of productive forces peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing. In the three years when the national economy was in temporary difficulty, Teng Hsiao-p'ing cast forth the theory of "white cat, black cat," saying that "it is all right to work on one's own so long as production can be increased." In Hsiaoch'inchuang, some people put forward the slogan: "Let each of the eight immortals demonstrate his marvelous feats in crossing the sea." At that time, capitalism ran rampant. In this small village with about 100 households, there were over 1,000 "small plots of waste land" which encroached upon much of the brigade's arable land. Some people went to cities to practice speculation for amassing a fortune. There was no one to feed the livestock kept by the collective, and all trees owned by the collective were felled. Under the influence of this revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, from 1961 to 1965 the brigade had an average per-mow grain yield of only 146 catties, and had to buy back more than 10,000 catties of grain from the state for consumption each year.

After the great cultural revolution, we poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiaoch'inchuang took class struggle as the key link, adhered to the Party's basic line, grasped revolution and promoted production. In 1972, our per-mow grain yield reached the quota set in the "National Program." It surpassed the "Yellow River" level in 1973 and the "Yangtze River" level in 1974. Last year the per-mow yield was 1,030 catties. Really there have been changes in people, in the nature of land and in output. This fact is an effective criticism of the theory of productive forces. It is for no other reason that restoration and regression that "On General Program" again peddles the theory of productive forces.

Yü Fang (vice chairman of the women's congress of the brigade and woman leader of No. 1 production team):

In our country, the socialist transformation of the owenrship of the means of production is only in the main completed but not fully completed. In what has already been transformed, there is still the struggle between those for and against transformation, between restoration and counter-restoration. It is necessary to carry out deep-going socialist revolution in the aspects of the interrelations of people and distribution. To carry out socialist construction, we must grasp this key link of class struggle and use revolution to command and give impetus to production.

Wang Tu:

Our criticism of "On General Program" today is only the beginning, and it is necessary to continue to deepen the criticism. We poor and lower-middle peasants must also criticize the "Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry." To deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and eliminate his poisonous influence is a great task demanding a great deal of efforts. Taking "On General Program" for example, it is very deceitful because it waves a red flag to oppose the red flag and distorts many quotations from teachers of revolution. We must first study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings well, clearly understand the basic viewpoint of Marxism and fully grasp the ideological weapon before we can thoroughly strip these three big poisonous weeds of their disguise and clearly recognize the reactionary nature of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

It is the decision of the Party branch that the criticism of the three big poisonous weeds should quickly spread throughout the brigade, and that it is necessary to make use of this battlefield of political evening schools and adopt diverse media such as criticism meetings, short commentaries, poems and songs to whip up a new surging tide in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Wang Tso-shan:

We poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiaoch'inchuang have had our trial of strength with Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. From now on we still have to fight against revisionism. We must, through the present criticism of the three big poisonous weeds, further heighten our awareness of the two-line struggle, adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and strive to win still greater victories in the struggle to criticize

Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and in anti-quake relief.

(Collated by Jen-min Jih-pao correspondents and reporters)

* * *

CRITICISM OF "AN OUTLINE REPORT"

Only by Taking Class Struggle As the Key Link Can Scientific Research Be Swiftly Developed

by

the Chientzu 828 Unit of the Chinese PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 24, 1976)

"Some Problems Concerning the Work of Science and Technology" concocted at the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, goes all out to publicize the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat in the realm of science and technology and attack the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is for serving Teng Hsiao-p'ing in pushing "the three directives as the key link" to restore capitalism in scientific and technical circles.

What should we actually rely on to accelerate the development of science and technology? The most fundamental thing we should do is to rely on the basic line of the Party and firmly grasp this key link of class struggle. Before the great cultural revolution, because Liu Shao-ch'i, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company vigorously pushed the revisionist line, some scientists and technicians engrossed themselves in vocational study and paid no attention to politics. Consequently, before they could obtain results, they first became revisionist in thinking.

The great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. The broad masses of scientists and technicians heroically criticized the revisionist line and followed the correct orientation of making scientific research serve proletarian politics. Under the leadership of the Party, the scientists and technicians of our unit persistently took class struggle as the key link, and scored rich and abundant gains. In recent years, we realized more than 200 technical innovations some of which filled in the blanks in China's national defense science. The annual output of our unit quadrupled that of 1965 before the great cultural revolution.

The facts show that only by taking class struggle as the key link and adhering to the basic line of the Party could there be vigorous development in scientific research, and that the great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful propelling force in the development of science and technology in China. Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the concocters of "An Outline Report" maliciously attack the great cultural revolution of "having greatly weakened and disrupted in continuity" scientific research and because of this "there is a crisis" and "we are too heavily in debt." The facts show that Teng Hsiao-p'ing spuriously want to develop scientific research, but really wants to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and restore capitalism.

Lenin pointed out: "If a class does not correctly handle problems politically, it cannot maintain its rule and consequently also cannot solve

its production task." ("A Further Discussion of Trade Unions, the Present Situation and the Mistakes of Trotsky and Bukharin," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. VI, p. 442) Although natural science itself has no class character, yet in class society, the people engaged in scientific research work and the target served by scientific research work have vivid class characters, and the development of science and technology is also invariably conditioned by the social system. Science and technology and social productive forces are developed in the process of unremittingly reforming the superstructure inadaptable to the economic base and the relations of production inadaptable to the productive forces. Revolution is the locomotive of history and is for the liberation of productive forces. The acceleration of the development of science and technology by the great cultural revolution has fully explained this point.

"An Outline Report" concocted at Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instruction condemns the revolution in the realm of the superstructure and all socialist new things on the scientific research front as "holding back the four modernizations" and shouts itself hoarse for "cutting them down." The sinister aim of its concocters is to "rectify away" all the fruits of victory of the struggle-criticism-transformation on the scientific research front since the great cultural revolution, strengthen and extend bourgeois right, and turn the socialist scientific research battlefront into a bridgehead for restoring capitalism.

The strengthening of the ideological transformation of the scientists and technicians is an important content in taking class struggle as the key link for realizing the exercise of dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie on the scientific and technical front. Before the great cultural revolution, because there were such ideas of bourgeois rights as "private ownership of knowledge" among the scientists and technicians, in the process of scientific research some people "kept back some data found and concealed something at the critical stage for revelation when an opportunity arose," thus affecting the development of scientific research. During the great cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the scientists and technicians of our unit mercilessly criticized the idea of "private ownership of knowledge" of the exploiting classes and gradually established the thought of serving the people wholeheartedly. In the course of designing things, they did not keep technical secrets, but openly and candidly express their views. In experiments they gave play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death to create good results.

Practice shows that only by conscientiously transforming their world outlook could the scientists and technicians be of contribution to the country. "An Outline Report" concocted at Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instruction finds fault with the ideological transformation of scientists and technicians in a thousand and one ways and even clamors that the ideological transformation of intellectuals is unfavorable to bringing their "initiative" into play. This has completely bared the repulsive features of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in vainly attempting to make the intellectuals turn the clock back and become his tool for restoring capitalism.

"An Outline Report" is a teaching material by negative example. "An Outline Report" concocted at Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instruction vainly attempts to make a "big breach" on the scientific research front for the all-round restoration of capitalism. We are determined to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, vigorously grasp this key link of class struggle, maintain the orientation of making scientific research serve proletarian politics, and fight with unflagging efforts for speeding up the realization of four socialist modernizations in China.

* * *

SINKIANG

Vow To Build Sinkiang into an Anti-Revisionist Outpost

by

Pi K'en (比肯), Kazakh militiawoman of Hapaho county in Sinkiang

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 27, 1976)

With the grand spirit of a proletarian revolutionary, our great leader Chairman Mao initiated in the international communist movement the great struggle to criticize modern revisionism with Soviet revisionist renegade clique as the center, thus revealing the reactionary features of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, giving impetus to the development of the cause of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the people of various countries in opposing imperialism and hegemonism and pushing human history forward.

The new Soviet revisionist Tsar still has his mind bent on ruining us. Stepping into the shoes of the old Tsar, he frantically pushes hegemonism and wishes that he could swallow at one gulp this choice meat of our country. We people of all nationalities in Sinkiang are full of new and old animosities for Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

Sinkiang has all along been an indivisible part of our great mother country. Since the Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade clique came to power, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has tried in a thousand and one ways to sabotage the unity of the people of various nationalities in our country, in a vain attempt to separate Sinkiang from the great family of our mother country, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and turn our country into its colony. However, these criminal plots will never succeed.

I am a young Kazakh militiawoman at the anti-revisionist outpost. I have personally heard of and seen all kinds of crimes of the new Soviet revisionist Tsar who has constantly sent spies to our Sinkiang region, openly incited revolts, and on many occasions carried out armed invasion and military provocation. I have also been cited for merit, third class, in the tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy. Militiawomen in our border region will definitely "act according to the principles laid down," closely rally round the Party Central Committee, carry through to the end the great struggle against modern revisionism with Soviet revisionist renegade clique as the center, further strengthen militia building, increase our vigilance a hundred-fold against subversion, sabotage and surprise raids from Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, and be prepared at all times to wipe out all enemies that dare to invade us. We are determined to uphold the solidarity of all nationalities, resolutely defend the unity of the socialist mother country, strengthen the socialist revolution and construction in the border region and build Sinkiang into an indstructible anti-revisionist outpost.

* * *

People in Northwest China County Pledge to
Build Stronghold for Combating and
Preventing Revisionism

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 4, 1976)

people in chingho county in the multi-national sinkiang uighur autonomous region honoured the memory of chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities in china, by vowing to respond to the call of the party central committee to carry out chairman mao's behests and strengthen the revolutionary unity of the people of various nationalities. they pledged to rally more closely round the party central committee and build the northwest china border region into a stronghold for combating and preventing revisionism.

chingho, at the northern foot of the tienshan mountains, is a county with inhabitants of thirteen nationalities including people of mongolian, uighur, kazakh, han and hui nationalities. there are leading cadres of at least four different nationalities at the county, commune and brigade levels. after the passing of the great leader chairman mao, the cadres and masses recalled chairman mao's tremendous contributions and reviewed the profound changes which have taken place in the county thanks to the united struggle waged by the different nationalities under his wise leadership. the local people have harnessed two major rivers since liberation to improve the conditions of production. the county has become an advanced unit in learning from tachai and farm production is now going up year by year. chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has armed the people of all nationalities and his series of important instructions on the struggle against revisionism, in particular, have inspired them in winning victories in combating and preventing revisionism and working for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. they said that chairman mao was the great liberator of the people of all nationalities, and that his brilliant thought would forever illuminate their march along the road of socialism. the minority people would as one carry out chairman mao's behests, rally firmly round the party central committee, safeguard the unity of the party and the unification of the socialist motherland and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause chairman mao pioneered in china.

the county party committee secretary, who is of mongolian nationality, was promoted to the post not long before the passing of chairman mao. veteran cadres of han, kazakh and other nationalities, who joined the revolution during the war against japanese aggression or during the land reform, have warmly

helped him in his work. in heart-to-heart talks in the days of deep mourning, they expressed the mutual determination to carry out chairman mao's behests and pass on the proletarian revolutionary cause chairman mao pioneered in china from generation to generation.

one brigade of the shangyu people's commune which is a multi-national brigade is made up mainly of members of uighur nationality. the former brigade party branch secretary, a uighur of sixty called memet, continues to take part in collective productive labour and maintains close ties with the masses. when the dust and din of the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts filled the air last year, he once again conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching to train proletarian revolutionary successors and made up his mind to act in opposition to teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line. he proposed that a 29-year-old man of kazakh nationality take over his post while he himself serve as the deputy secretary. this was approved by the party committee at the higher level.

while honouring chairman mao's memory and reviewing his teachings about training worthy proletarian revolutionary successors, memet pledged himself to do his best in helping train and educate young cadres.

TIBET

Workers on Tibetan Transport and Communications Front Honor Memory of Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 4, 1976)

transport and communications workers in tibet have turned grief into strength and honoured the memory of the great leader and teacher chairman mao with concrete actions under the leadership of party organizations at various levels. "acting according to the principles laid down", as chairman mao adjured, they are firmly grasping revolution and energetically promoting production.

while honouring the memory of the great leader the transport and communications workers of various nationalities in tibet reviewed the development of the work in their field and their own course of maturing under the nurture of mao tsetung thought. some veteran workers, who had come to tibet on foot before the highways were built, said: "chairman mao, who paid great attention to the tibetan people, ordered the chinese people's liberation army to advance into tibet and called on them to 'defy difficulties and work hard to build the highway in order to help our fraternal nationalities'. a number of highways leading to peking were built across the roof of the world, making it possible for transport in tibet to develop vigorously." restraining their grief, the first generation of tibetan workers said: "under dark, brutal serfdom, we were slaves deprived of all rights. it was the people's liberation army sent by our great leader chairman mao, who helped us millions of serfs to smash the shackles which bound us for some thousand years, aided our emancipation and gave us the strength to stand up and become the masters of tibet. today we are able to drive the people's motorised vehicles of all kinds along the highways crossing the vast plateau and to contribute our strength to building a socialist new tibet. chairman mao's kindness flowed deeper than the yalu tsangpo river and was as great as the snow peaks of the himalayas." they expressed the resolve to carry out his behests and fight to carry out and defend his proletarian revolutionary line.

the transport and communications workers in the tibet autonomous region are applying themselves to the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, and studying his wise thesis that the bourgeoisie is "right in the communist party". they have written articles and held meetings to criticize teng hsiao-ping, striving to grasp the weapon of mass criticism.

they have brought about an excellent situation of grasping revolution and promoting production through the

impetus given by their conscientious study and the deep criticism of teng hsiao-ping. the various transport departments and organizations have determined to fulfill or overfulfill all targets. workers of the no. 5 lorry brigade of the lhasa transportation company have vowed to overfulfill by five percent its task for the whole year. many drivers worked day and night, and have now overfulfilled this year's freight transport quota. the broad masses of road maintenance workers have worked hard with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao and carefully maintain the chinghai-tibet and szechuan-tibet highways on the stormy plateau. leading members regularly go down to the grassroots to work, study and criticize teng hsiao-ping together with workers on the road or in the workshops.

PLA Men Help with Autumn Harvest in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 5, 1976)

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in the tibet autonomous region recently helped the local people with the autumn harvesting and carried forward the glorious traditions of the people's army.

large numbers of p.l.a. work-teams went to villages, people's communes and brigades for that purpose. together with the minority nationalities, they studied chairman mao's important instructions and his directives of the socialist education movement and criticized teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the fields and in the threshing grounds. the armymen laboured alongside the commune members in the daytime and helped the communes run political night schools in the evening.

the p.l.a. commanders and fighters carried forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in their work. a team sent by one frontier company climbed 10 kilometres of mountain trails and crossed rivers to reach a hamlet to help the teng people reap their rice crop.

in lhasa 1,000 p.l.a. air force commanders and fighters worked for days despite sweltering hot weather, eating their lunch in the fields to harvest the crops in the lhasa river valley.

the expected good harvest in many people's communes on the banks of the yalu tsangpo river was

suddenly threatened by heavy downpours of rain. the p.l.a. commanders and fighters hurried to save the crop from flooding by harvesting it in the rain. the tibetan people clasped the hands of the p.l.a. fighters, saying "in the spring you helped us carry the manure to the fields and sow the seeds. now you help us again with the harvesting. jimdrub-marmed (meaning p.l.a. in the tibetan language) is an army of our tibetan people."

the army units also sent farm machine repair groups, mobile medical teams and hair-cutting groups to the villages and fields.

the p.l.a. men in tibet carried out activities to learn from the masses of minority nationalities during the autumn harvest. this helped raise the political consciousness of the armymen.

CRITICISM OF SLAVISH COMPRADOR PHILOSOPHY

Shanghai Workers Criticize Slavish Comprador Philosophy

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 5, 1976)

"socialist new china must rely only on the wisdom and strength of its own people in economic construction, and never place blind faith in and depend on other countries." this is the view expressed by workers in shanghai, china's largest industrial city, in criticizing the slavish comprador philosophy advocated by teng hsiao-ping.

a vocal disseminator of the slavish comprador philosophy and the concept of crawling at a snail's pace, this arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the chinese communist party openly stood for depending on foreign capitalists to expand production and develop science and technology. this was shown clearly in "some problems in accelerating industrial development", a pernicious document drafted on his order last year.

teng hsiao-ping said that, in order to realize the "four modernizations", china must introduce "advanced foreign techniques" as much as possible and import "complete sets of modern equipment" from abroad. he went so far as to smear self-reliance as "presumptuous self-conceit and a closed-door attitude",

and described his methods as a most dependable "major policy". these slavish, comprador, revisionist economic concepts of teng hsiao-ping's have been subjected to incisive criticism by people throughout the country.

huang neng-hsing, an outstanding worker who was promoted to a leading post in the shanghai no. 5 steel plant, said: "in peddling the slavish comprador philosophy, teng hsiao-ping was in effect capitulating to imperialism, revisionism and reaction. if he was allowed to have his way, wouldn't china become a dumping ground for goods from imperialism and social-imperialism, a supplier of raw materials for them, and an appendage to international capital?" he added: "a country that has lost its economic independence can never keep the initiative in its own hands politically. we must never allow teng hsiao-ping to succeed in his attempt to restore capitalism in china."

the veteran steel maker recalled how, in the early 1960's when china was badly in need of stainless and other special steels, imperialism imposed an embargo while soviet revisionism tried to blackmail china by demanding exorbitant prices. these practices roused the wrath of the shanghai metallurgical workers. huang neng-hsing got together with his mates to form a trouble-shooting group for the manufacture of stainless steel. working and experimenting night and day, they evolved the process of multi-pipe oxygen blowing, ironed out the major problem of carbonization, and succeeded in making the steel. they went on to produce spring steel, high-grade tool steel, high-grade alloy steel and many other types of steel urgently needed by the country. huang neng-hsing said: "if we conscientiously follow the principle of independence and self-reliance formulated by chairman mao, we will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties."

while roundly criticizing teng hsiao-ping's revisionist economic concepts, the workers of shanghai have been repeatedly studying this teaching of our great leader, chairman mao: "rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary, break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and cultural revolutions independently, do away with slavishness, bury dogmatism, learn from the good experience of other countries conscientiously and be sure to study their bad experience too, so as to draw lessons from it. this is our line." study of this teaching has deepened the workers' understanding of the tremendous significance of chairman mao's instruction "follow our own road of industrial development". they said that the marxist-leninist line formulated by chairman mao for the

country's economic construction was based on his complete trust in and reliance on the masses of the people. "our great leader chairman mao placed complete faith in the masses; he was always close to our hearts," they said.

chang yi-kun, an electrical engineering worker, and his comrades agreed in discussion that "it is possible to develop the national economy at top speed only by following the road of independence and self-reliance."

to illustrate their point, they cited solution of the problem of cooling for power generators, a key issue in the development of this industry. generally, air cooling, hydrogen cooling and hydrogen-water cooling are the standard techniques used in other countries. but chang yi-kun and other workers of the shanghai electrical machinery plant, displaying the spirit of daring to think and act, decided to develop a more effective cooling device. in 1958 they proposed to build an original type of steam turbo-generator which would be equipped with inner water-cooled stator and rotor and which would have a large capacity and high output while being compact in size. breaking through interference by the revisionist line, they turned out a 12,000-kilowatt turbo-generator with inner water-cooled rotor and stator, the first of its kind in china, in slightly over three months. they built a 125,000-kilowatt set in five months toward the end of 1964, and during the great proletarian cultural revolution constructed a 300,000-kilowatt set with unique characteristics. the latest set weighs at least one-third less than similar power generating units built in other countries. the efficiency of inner water cooling for both stator and rotor has proved to be 50 times that of air cooling and four times that of hydrogen cooling.

the workers of shanghai have come to see from their own experience that all the successes in china's socialist construction have been achieved under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. relying on their own efforts, the chinese people have taken a giant step forward in building an independent and fairly integrated industrial system and national economic system during the 27 years since the founding of new china. the recovery of a man-made earth satellite according to plan and the building of such up-to-date products as diesel locomotives, electronic computers capable of one million operations per second, electronic scanner microscopes and various types of numerical-control machine tools are all victories for the principle of independence and self-reliance.

"our criticism of the slavish comprador philosophy and the concept of crawling at a snail's pace does not

mean rejection of advanced techniques from abroad," said wu yu-hsiang, a diesel engine builder at the hutung shipyard. "it is necessary to introduce certain advanced techniques and equipment from abroad within appropriate limits in order to meet the needs of our country's socialist construction. the purpose is to enhance our own ability to develop the national economy self-reliantly. but we must act on the basis of our own strength."

wu yu-hsiang elaborated his point by referring to the growth of shanghai's shipbuilding industry. the local shipwrights started to build the country's first 10,000-ton vessel in the great leap forward year of 1958. but the top party capitalist-roaders, liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping, simply did not believe that chinese workers were able to build high-power diesel engines for ship's use. alleging that "buying a ship is better than building one, and chartering one is even better", they insisted on buying foreign patents for such engines. they went so far as to prohibit the use of the 8,800 h.p. diesel engine which shanghai workers had built after surmounting a host of difficulties, thus leaving the 10,000-ton ship an engineless hull for five years after it was launched.

the revisionist line of worshipping everything foreign was thoroughly repudiated by the workers during the great proletarian cultural revolution. doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating the mind, workers and technicians of the hutung shipyard designed and built on their own a 12,000 h.p. diesel engine of advanced world standards in a matter of three years. altogether shanghai built 44 10,000-ton vessels between 1970 and 1975, and all chinese-built ships now use materials, equipment and parts made in the country. china's shipbuilding industry is also turning out such engineering vessels as floating docks to accommodate ships up to 25,000 tons deadweight, 10,000-ton class dredgers and ships for oceanographic research and geological prospecting.

summing up, wu yu-hsiang said: "if we had not criticized the slavish comprador philosophy, our shipbuilding industry could never have made such a tremendous progress and we would not being in such an excellent situation today."

REMINISCENCES OF MAO TSETUNG

Lushan People Vow to Advance Forever Along
Path Charted by Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Oct. 4, 1976)

chairman mao's great revolutionary practice at lushan, kiangsi province, is recalled in a recent article by the lushan party committee in the "people's daily".

the article says: "we will never forget that in 1959 chairman mao presided over the 8th plenary session of the party's 8th central committee, smashed peng teh-huai's frantic attack on the party, defended the revolutionary banners of the general line for socialist construction, the great leap forward and the people's communes and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"we will never forget that in 1970 chairman mao called the second plenary session of the 9th party central committee at lushan, smashed the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat attempted by the lin piao anti-party clique, and once again defended the proletarian socialist state.

"we will never forget the two brilliant poems chairman mao wrote -- 'ascent of lushan' and 'the fairy cave, inscription on a picture taken by comrade li chin'. they have filled us with courage and confidence and tremendously inspired us to win new victories in the acute class struggles.

"we will never forget chairman mao's brilliant instruction to the kiangsi communist labour academy written at lushan on july 30, 1961, warmly supporting it as an emerging new socialist thing and lighting up the path for the educational revolution.

"we will never forget the scene of chairman mao's meeting with local armymen and people in jihchaofeng square at lushan on september 9, 1970. chairman mao showed great concern for the labouring people and his heart was always with them.

"we will never forget the brilliant inscription chairman mao wrote for the lushan party committee, encouraging us to make revolution from generation to generation and to dedicate our whole lives to the realization of communism. this showed most clearly his great concern for and encouragement to the people of lushan."

the article says: "the brilliant thought of the great leader and teacher chairman mao will always guide us in our victorious advance. in 1959, chairman

mao pointed out at lushan: 'the struggle at lushan is a class struggle, a continuation of the life-and-death struggle between the two major antagonistic classes, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, a struggle which has been going on in the socialist revolution for the last ten years. this kind of struggle, it seems, will continue in china and in our party for at least twenty years and possibly half a century. in short, the struggle will not cease until classes die out completely.' we will always bear in mind this teaching. we will always diligently study works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. under the leadership of the party central committee, we will turn grief into strength, resolutely 'act according to the principles laid down' as chairman mao adjured, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, uphold the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts through to the end, and win still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction."

PLA ATHLETIC MEET

1976 Army Athletic Meet Ends

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 4, 1976)

the 1976 athletic meet of the chinese people's liberation army ended in foochow yesterday.

deeply cherishing the memory of the esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher chairman mao, the participants turned their grief into strength and achieved much in both skill and ideology through keen contests, which were marked by an atmosphere of unity.

the meet started on september 24 and drew 25 teams of various army units with more than 500 athletes. over 300 of them were sports activists from army companies.

all the athletes, coaches, umpires, worker-peasant-soldier commentators and staff workers conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instructions and criticized the revisionist line in physical culture of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping and

became more conscious in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. in line with chairman mao's teachings, they kept to the direction that physical culture must serve proletarian politics, the workers, peasants and soldiers and must serve to raise the fighting ability of the army. in the spirit of daring to create and apply, they made active efforts to improve the organization, events, contest methods, facilities and clothing, which were warmly appreciated and welcomed by workers, peasants and soldiers.

the athletes consciously followed the principle "friendship first, competition second", carried forward the army's indomitable fighting spirit and showed good sportsmanship and skill. kuo yu of the p.l.a. shenyang units improved the women's pentathlon national record. tien jui-ping of the air force and wang chiang of the navy broke the ten-kilometre-walk national record. a number of athletes set new army records for seven events.

DESALINATION

China Makes New Progress in Sea Water Desalination

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

china has made significant achievements in sea water desalination research since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the country is making various kinds of electrodialysis desalination units, including ones with daily output of 5 tons, 7 tons, 14 tons and even 16,800 tons.

the devices have a long operating cycle, are compact and easy to handle, while the consumption of electricity is low. they facilitate exploration of sea bed resources, development of marine production, island construction and consolidation of national defence.

china has long coastline with numerous islands and abundant marine resources. before liberation, under the decadent reactionary rule of the kuomintang, oceanographic research and sea water desalination were ignored. lack of fresh water, especially in the dry season, seriously affected the life of the fishermen, fishery and farm production. research on sea water desalination started after liberation alongside the building of reservoirs and the exploitation of under-

ground water on islands. research is advancing with oceanographic studies.

the sea water desalination laboratory under the national oceanographic bureau was set up in 1970 in chekiang province where the choushan fishing ground, china's biggest, is located. in line with chairman mao's teaching on research work -- to serve proletarian politics, and workers, peasants and soldiers and combine it with productive labour -- 70 percent of the members of the laboratory make regular rounds of the islands, frontier posts, or ocean-going vessels where they cooperate with peasants, fishermen, workers and armymen in making experiments.

they study the properties of the water along china's coastline and around the south china sea islands, improve designs and draw on the views of the masses. after four years of hard efforts, they turned out effective desalination units. in making them, the scientific workers surmounted many difficulties with the help of the masses. the electrode needed, which is corrosion-resistant and durable, was created in six months of joint efforts of the research workers and workers and cadres of the shanghai taopu chemical works. the electrode lasts as long as 105 days as against only 15 days formerly.

the laboratory has extended its research in line with the needs of production to the concentration and purification of water for industrial use and chemical products, all of which help the coal, chemical, petroleum, medical and food industries.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

African People Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

the passing of the great teacher chairman mao tsetung has deeply grieved workers, peasants and people of other strata in various african countries. they paid sincere homage to the memory of the great teacher.

in addis ababa, a newspaper boy could not hold back his tears when selling newspapers carrying this sad news. sitting on the roadside, two ethiopian old men listened in deep grief to students reading china's "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country". on learning of the passing of chairman mao, the dockers in port lagos who were unloading a foreign ship immediately joined the crew in standing in silent tribute.

in the days of sorrow, in many independent african countries, national flags were flown at half-mast, radios broadcast funeral music and newspapers carried many articles in mourning for chairman mao. the strains of "the east is red" broadcast by radio congo to cherish the memory of chairman mao tsetung still could be heard late at night. television senegal twice put on special programmes in praise of chairman mao's great feats, reciting his poems and screening his portraits and pictures depicting his life. the grand memorial meeting and the solemn mourning ceremony in peking showing how the chinese people paid their respects to the late chairman mao were transmitted alive on televisions in egypt, zaire and other countries. in two weeks beginning september 9, the newspapers in morocco carried many stories and articles to mourn the death of chairman mao. most of the nigerian newspapers published editorials in memory of him.

african workers, peasants, students and friends of other circles went to chinese embassies or residences of chinese technicians to offer condolences. memorial meetings and silent processions were organized in a number of countries. in rwanda, nearly 700 workers, peasants and friends of other strata called at the chinese embassy there to pay their homage to the late chairman mao. some came from a hundred kilometres away. some walked more than forty kilometres.

among the 3,200 mozambicans who visited the chinese embassy to tender consolations, many were workers, fishermen and students. in mali, more than 800 people made condolence calls at the chinese embassy there and over 4,000 people visited residences of chinese technical personnel to offer their profound condolences and deep sympathy. in a dozen days, tanzanian and congolese mourners, up to more than 10,000 in each country, streamed into the chinese embassies to offer their condolences. at the district under tera, niger, where the chinese reservoir survey group worked, head of the district presided over a solemn memorial ceremony of flying the national flag at half-mast in front of his administration building. a ghanaian doctor who had seen chairman mao during his visit to china paid a condolence call at the chinese embassy with his son, carrying a portrait of chairman mao. standing before the portrait of the late chairman mao, he encouraged his son to earnestly study chairman mao's works when he grew up.

during the days of sorrow, many african friends wrote tributes in condolence books at chinese embassies, sent messages and letters or wrote articles for newspapers to show their respect for the late chairman mao tsetung. a kenyan friend said in his condolence letter, "chairman mao will go down in history as an outstanding figure of the twentieth century." the tribute of a sierra leonean friend said, "it is only because of the guidance of the great chairman mao that we of the third world have our orientation and strength and gain victory in the struggle." the somali newspaper "october star" said, "chairman mao's works have become a weapon for the people's liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america." a senegalese friend wrote the following in a condolence book, "the passing of chairman mao is a great loss to mankind and the third world, particularly to the people in black africa who respect him immensely."

chairman mao had hoped that the whole africa would stand up. bearing his teachings in mind, many african friends expressed the determination to turn grief into strength and carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and hegemonism. a reader's letter in the tanzanian paper "daily news" said, "the best way to mourn the death of chairman mao is for us to carry on with the revolution inspired by his thoughts. what mao has started will continue." two guinea-bissau veteran fighters said before the portrait of the late chairman mao, with tears in their eyes, "chairman mao rendered considerable assistance to our revolution and the liberation and construction of our country. chairman mao has left us, but his thought and spirit will live on for ever in our hearts. we are determined to study his works and follow

the revolutionary road he had shown us." many freedom fighters of zimbabwe, namibia and south africa (azania) have resolved to win complete victory in the struggle against the racist rule and superpower intervention and for national liberation. in his condolence message, an azanian freedom fighter said that chairman mao's thought "is and will remain a beacon light guiding our revolution and a sharp weapon in our struggle against revisionism and superpower hegemonism." during his condolence call at a chinese embassy, a representative of a zimbabwean liberation organization said, "we are working to achieve the magnificent cause opened up by chairman mao." eleven namibian students studying in ghana said before the portrait of chairman mao: "chairman mao firmly supported the namibian and other african peoples in their struggle for liberation. we are determined to carry the cause of national liberation of namibia and southern africa through to the end."

a gambian friend composed a poem to the memory of chairman mao, which reads:

we shall never forget your love for the oppressed,

we shall never forget you -- dear chairman mao.

we mourn you,

in mourning you, we shall remain undaunted and ready for the enemy.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian King Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

king of the belgians baudouin sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on october 1, expressing warm congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the celebration of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china gives me the occasion to extend to the standing committee of the national people's congress my warm congratulations to which i would like to add my best wishes for the future of the chinese nation and the happiness of all its population.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

ernesto geisel, president of the federative republic of brazil, on october 1 sent a message to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincerest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i, in my own name and on behalf of the brazilian people, extend to your excellency my sincerest wish for your personal happiness and for the growing prosperity of the chinese people.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Hsieh Li Meets British Guest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly talk today with sir bernard braine, member of parliament of the british conservative party.

the british guest arrived here yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the institute.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

State Council and Council of Ministers of Bulgaria Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

the state council and the council of ministers of the people's republic of bulgaria have sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day, the 27th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, we greet the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china and the chinese people on behalf of the state council and the council of ministers of the people's republic of bulgaria and the bulgarian people. we avail ourselves of this opportunity to wish the working people of china successes in their struggle for the development of their motherland along the road of socialism and a happy life. we hope that the traditional ties between the people's republic of bulgaria and the people's republic of china will develop in the interest of the people of our two countries, cooperation and world peace.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

lieutenant general michel micombero, general secretary of the party of unity and national progress of burundi, president of the republic of burundi and head of the government, sent a message on october 2 to hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere and warm congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the people, the party of unity and national progress and the government of burundi and myself extend to your excellency and the entire chinese people our sincere and warm congratulations. we are convinced that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries will be further reinforced for the well-being and prosperity of our respective peoples.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Radio Democratic Kampuchea Hails Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

radio democratic kampuchea broadcast a commentary yesterday warmly greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the commentary said: "october 1 was the day when the brotherly comrades-in-arms, the chinese people, celebrated the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the over 800 million chinese people recalled with excitement the very day 27 years ago when the esteemed and beloved great leader chairman mao tsetung solemnly proclaimed at tien an men in the capital of peking the birth of the people's republic of china. therefore, while celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the republic, a great event of world historic significance, on october 1 this year, the chinese leaders and the over 800 million chinese people mourned chairman mao tsetung with unparalleled grief. it was chairman mao tsetung who led the chinese communist party, liberated the chinese people completely and thoroughly and founded the powerful socialist people's china."

the commentary continued: "under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the people's republic of china in its 27 years of existence and the chinese communist party in its 55 years of existence made great contributions to the proletarian revolution and the revolutionary cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over."

the commentary said, "the contributions made by the communist party of china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung were indeed tremendous. on the one hand, the c.p.c. brought complete liberation to the 800 million people in the country, enabling them to shake off the fetters of imperialism and colonialism, free themselves from exploitation and engage successfully in the building of socialism. this was a contribution to one quarter of the world population, which has turned the powerful socialist china under the indestructible dictatorship of the proletariat into the great wall of the people's national-liberation movement and the socialist and communist movement. on the other hand, the 55-year-old communist party of china and the 27-year-old people's republic of china rendered enormous contributions to the entire historical period of the 20th century in the revolutionary movement of the

international proletariat, in the revolutionary movement of the world's oppressed nations and oppressed people, and especially in the dissemination of marxism-leninism."

quoting the speech made by polpot, prime minister of democratic kampuchea, at the memorial meeting held in phnompenh on september 18, the commentary accorded high praise to chairman mao tsetung, eulogizing him for his meritorious contributions to the chinese nation and the whole world and as an outstanding teacher in the international revolutionary movement after marx, engels, lenin and stalin.

the commentary stressed in conclusion, "on the occasion of celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the kampuchean people and leaders are extremely happy to extend warmest greetings to the chinese people, their fraternal comrades-in-arms, and wish them new successes in defending and building socialism and more valuable contributions to the revolution of the proletariat and to the oppressed people and oppressed nations the world over."

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

president ahmadou ahidjo of the united republic of cameroon sent a message on october 2 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china on october 1, i have great pleasure to extend to you, on behalf of the cameroonian people and in my own name, my warmest congratulations. i also extend my wishes for your personal happiness and for the continued strengthening of the ties of friendship, solidarity and fruitful cooperation that exist so successfully between our two countries in the interest of our common struggle for the establishment of a world of peace and justice and for increasing prosperity of our two peoples.

CHINA AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Central African President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

marshal jean-bedel bokassa, president of the council of revolution of the central african republic, sent a message on october 2 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, warmly greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on october 1, 1976, the national day of your great and beautiful country, i take this happy occasion to extend, in the name of my people, the central african council of revolution which i preside over and in my own name, my warm congratulations to you, mr. premier, to your respectable family and to the friendly chinese people.

the revolutionary central african people follow with sincere interest and admiration the encouraging efforts made by the entire strong chinese people in the political, social, cultural and economic fields and in the field of the most advanced technology which has hoisted great china among the big powers.

i wholeheartedly wish your excellency and the entire friendly chinese people happiness, health, prosperity, ever brilliant successes and continued progress. i am firmly convinced that the excellent friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will develop and be strengthened year by year in the interest of our two peoples.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chadian Head of State Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

general felix malloum ngakoutou beyndi, president of the supreme military council and head of state of chad, sent a message on october 1 to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending warm felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am very happy

to extend, in the name of the supreme military council, the provisional government and the entire people of chad, my warm felicitations to your excellency and the chinese people. we most sincerely wish you health and happiness and the chinese people increasing prosperity.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

fidel castro ruz, prime minister of the republic of cuba, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we extend our felicitations through you to the people and government of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cypriot President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

president makarios of the republic of cyprus sent a message on october 1 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending heartiest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's repulic of china, i convey, on behalf of the people of cyprus, my government and myself, heartiest congratulations and warmest wishes for your personal happiness and the progress and prosperity of the friendly people of china.

Chinese Art Paper-cuts Exhibition Opens in Cyprus

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

a chinese art paper-cuts exhibition opened in nicosia, capital of the republic of cyprus, yesterday, according to a report from that city.

the exhibition was sponsored by the cypriot ministry of education. cypriot minister of education andreas mikelliades said at the opening ceremony that these exhibits are of high artistic level. he expressed thanks to china for providing these works of art.

chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu attended the ceremony.

after a week's display in nicosia, the exhibits will be shown in other cities of the country.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Premier Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

lubomir strougal, premier of the government of the czechoslovak socialist republic, sent a message on september 30 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

please accept the greetings of the czechoslovak people and the government of the czechoslovak socialist republic on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. we sincerely wish the chinese people many successes in the cause of construction and life.

we remain convinced that the normalization of the state relations between the two countries and the development of the friendship between the czechoslovak and the chinese peoples conform to the fundamental interests of the czechoslovak and the chinese peoples and to the fundamental interests of the cause of progress and peace in the world as well.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Queen of Denmark Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

queen of denmark margrethe ii sent a message on october 1 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending cordial congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, please accept my cordial congratulations and best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the chinese people.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR State Council, Council of Ministers Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

the state council and the council of ministers of the german democratic republic greeted the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. in a message on october 1 to the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the state council and the council of ministers of the german democratic republic wish to convey their best wishes to the chinese people.

the victory of the people's revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china are an event of great historic significance. subsequently, fundamental revolutionary changes have taken place in the life of the chinese people and deeply influenced international development. in the struggle for the realization of socialism and peace, the people of the german democratic republic have always stood in unity on the side of the chinese people.

the government and the people of the german democratic republic reaffirm that in the course of developing the relations between our two countries and defending the traditional friendship between our two peoples, they will continue to follow their principled internationalist policy and proceed from the interests of our two peoples.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Ensemble Gives Special Performance for Ethiopian Leaders

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Oct. 4, 1976)

the visiting song and dance ensemble of china gave a special performance at the national palace here today.

watching the performance were brig. general teferi bante, chairman, major mengistu haile mariam, first vice-chairman, and lt. col. atnafu abati, second vice-chairman, of the provisional military administrative council (pmac) of ethiopia.

present also at the performance were lt. col. asrat desta, chairman of the information and public relations committee, captain moges wolde michael, chairman of the economic committee, and other members, of the pmac.

the programme included chinese and ethiopian national music and songs.

at the end of the performance, the chairman, first vice-chairman and second vice-chairman of the pmac, accompanied by leader of the ensemble wang tzu-cheng and chinese ambassador yang shou-cheng, mounted the stage to shake hands with the chinese artistes to congratulate them on their success and pose for a group photo with them.

Ethiopian Chairman Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

brigadier general teferi bante, chairman of the provisional military administrative council and the council of ministers of socialist ethiopia, sent a message on october 2 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending most cordial congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the people and the provisional military government of socialist ethiopia and on my own behalf i wish to extend most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on this momentous occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. on this memorable day we would

like to join all the progressive peoples of the world in wishing your excellency and the government and people of china still greater victory for freedom, social justice and durable peace long denied to the broad masses of our peoples through machinations of the forces of imperialism, colonialism and racism. may i express my confidence that the bonds of friendship and cooperation which have so happily been cemented by the late chairman mao tsetung will continue to develop even further for the interest and progress of our both countries and peoples. please accept my best wishes for your personal well-being and the continued advancement and prosperity of the friendly people's republic of china.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

urho kekkonen, president of the republic of finland, sent a message on october 1 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending most heartfelt congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i wish to present my most heartfelt congratulations as well as my best wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of the chinese people.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambia's Acting President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

assan musa camara, acting president of the republic of the gambia, sent a message on october 1 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, it gives me, the government and people of the gambia great pleasure to congratulate you, the government and the industrious and talented people of china. we look to the years ahead for greater cooperation and mutual benefit of our peoples.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

constantine tsatsos, president of the hellenic republic, sent on october 1 a message to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the message reads:

on the occasion of your country's national day, i wish to extend to your excellency on behalf of the hellenic people and in my own name congratulations and best wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of the chinese people.

Chinese Films Welcomed at Salonika Film Festival

(NCNA-English Athens, Oct. 4, 1976)

the 5th salonika film festival closed yesterday in salonika, a city in northern greece.

17 feature films and 46 documentaries from 25 countries were shown during the festival which started on september 24.

china's feature film "sparkling red star" and documentary "sparkling canals in shaoshan" were screened on october 2 to the warm welcome of an audience of over 1,000. many spectators cheerfully shouted: "long live the friendship between the greek and chinese peoples excl." the documentary "sparkling canals in shaoshan" was especially greeted with long and enthusiastic applause as the audience came to know that the events in the film occurred in the birth place of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau Principal Commissioner Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

principal commissioner of the council of commissioners of state of guinea-bissau francisco mendes sent a message on october 1 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the celebration of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china gives me the opportunity to offer, on behalf of the council of commissioners of state of the republic of guinea-bissau, warm felicitations to the friendly chinese people and their government. we sincerely wish china continued success in socialist construction and reiterate that we fondly cherish our cooperation with china.

Guinea-Bissau State Council President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

president of the council of state of the republic of guinea-bissau luis cabral sent a message on october 1 to hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending sincere felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

at the moment when the friendly chinese people are celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the honour to extend, in the name of our people, the national direction of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde and the council of state of the republic of guinea-bissau, sincere felicitations to the valiant chinese people and the central committee of the chinese communist party. the successes achieved by your people in building a new china under the leadership of the chinese communist party have won admiration and respect of all the peoples who cherish peace. i take this happy opportunity to reiterate our profound desire for the further development of cooperation at all levels between our two peoples and countries and wish the chinese people happiness and prosperity.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

forbes burnham, prime minister of guyana, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

"as you observe the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i send, on behalf of the government and the people of guyana and in my own name, warm and fraternal congratulations to you and to the government and people of the people's republic of china.

today the chinese people mourn the loss of their great leader and teacher, chairman mao tsetung, who inspired the nation to victories for china's socialist revolution and construction.

i firmly believe that the people of china will continue to carry on the cause left by chairman mao's revolutionary line and win still greater glory.

i am confident that the solid basis of friendship and fruitful co-operation between our two countries will grow from strength to strength to the mutual benefit of our peoples.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

prime minister of iran amir abbas hoveyda sent a message on october 1 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china i should like to convey to your excellency my most heartfelt sympathies for the sad demise of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the people's republic of china. i am confident that

the valiant people of your great nation will always keep the memory of the late leader in their hearts. i take this opportunity to express to your excellency my sincere wishes for the ever increasing prosperity and well-being of the people of china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese People Mourn Death of Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 4, 1976)

the passing of chairman mao tsetung evoked immense grief in the hearts of the working people and progressive personages of japan, china's eastern neighbour. tears in eyes, many people paid silent tribute to the late chairman. they expressed their respect and admiration for him in various forms.

all the members of the haguruma troupe mourned with deepest sorrow the death of chairman mao in the mourning hall set up on september 10 by the troupe. a documentary recording the occasion when chairman mao received the troupe during its tour in china in 1967 was screened and chairman mao's loving care was recalled. famous actress natsuko fujikawa made a special trip from yamaguchi to tokyo and paid a condolence call at the chinese embassy bringing fresh flowers with her. she stood in silent tribute before the black-framed portrait of the late chairman and then said, "we will never forget the encouragement chairman mao gave us. we are resolved to act in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art and fight through to the end for the liberation of the japanese people."

heartbreakingly, mitsuko kanba, mother of the japanese national heroine michiko kanba, tendered consolations before the black-bordered portrait of chairman mao. her daughter died a martyr to the japanese people's patriotic and just struggle. learning of the death of chairman mao, the heroine's mother wrote an article which says, "michiko kanba sacrificed her life. chairman mao tsetung called her a 'national heroine'." "through michiko i came to know chairman mao still better." "he loved the people dearly and always stood on the side of the people."

japanese painter shigeru nakazawa painted an oil-painting in peking in 1973 when he was visiting china, depicting the idea of the quotation from chairman mao tsetung: "we have friends all over the world".

on learning the sad news of the passing of chairman mao, the painter made a condolence call at the chinese embassy, carrying this oil-painting with him. he said, "at the grievous time of mourning for chairman mao, i wish to present this oil-painting to the mourning hall to express my condolences."

the japanese workers are in boundless grief at the death of chairman mao. many of them hung the portraits of chairman mao in their rooms, while some young workers placed above the portraits streamers inscribing "eternal glory to the great leader comrade mao tsetung". many young workers put up wall papers to express their determination to study assiduously marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, to integrate the universal truth of marxism with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution and wage a resolute struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and revisionism.

workers in shimonoseki took to the streets to distribute leaflets mourning chairman mao. the leaflets praised comrade mao tsetung as "the most outstanding marxist-leninist of the contemporary era."

the leaflets say: chairman mao was "an excellent theorist, man of practice, strategist and an eminent statesman", "chairman mao tsetung dedicated his whole life to the revolution, his lofty ideas and teachings will shine forever excl. long live invincible mao tsetung thought excl.".

the executive committee of the southern osaka branch of "sohyo" adopted a resolution on september 11 in mourning of the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the resolution expressed thanks for his support to the japanese people in their struggle to recover their northern territories.

several bookstores in tokyo which sell exclusively books and publications from china arranged special counters for chairman mao's works and exhibited pictures showing chairman mao's revolutionary life. since september 10 large numbers of readers have streamed to uchiyama, toho and ato bookstores to buy copies of the chinese paper "renmin ribao" ("the people's daily") which carries reports and articles paying tribute to the memory of chairman mao. a lot of customers bought volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung" "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", military and philosophical writings of chairman mao tsetung, his poems, pictures and chairman mao badges.

during the days of grief, the chinese embassy in japan and the tokyo branch of the hsinhua news agency received a cascade of letters from japanese friends in all parts of the country mourning the passing of chairman mao.

osamu nakane, an activist of japan-china friendship in ehime prefecture, writes in a letter: "the japanese people should unite with the chinese people, and support the chinese people in their efforts to liberate taiwan. they are resolved to recover their own northern territories occupied by soviet social-imperialism. I am determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the chinese people, share their joys and sorrows and further strengthen the militant unity with them."

shigezo ota, a worker, says in his letter: "chairman mao's philosophical thought has encouraged us. we, as ordinary people in reforming the world, will advance persistently to carry out the behests of chairman mao."

memorial meetings and other activities were held by many young people and students of japan in memory of chairman mao. a young japanese recited a poem to mourn chairman mao at a memorial meeting. the poem reads:

chairman mao tsetung, you show meticulous care for the japanese people,

you bring hope to us, unity and friendship to the asian people, encouragement to the african people in their struggle for liberation.

...

the truth you taught us we will study in our lifetime.

words fail to express our sentiments.

the great teacher chairman mao tsetung lives forever in people's hearts.

Delegation of Japanese Association for Promotion of International Trade Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

a 16-member delegation of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade led by aiichiro fujiyama arrived in peking by air this afternoon at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

it was greeted at the airport by wang yao-ting and hsiao fang-chou, chairman and vice-chairman of the host organization, and wu shu-tung, sun ping-hua, cheng chi-hsien and lu yin-nung, leading members of departments concerned.

present were heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, and motomi akitomo, head of the group of the japanese environment protection and hydraulic-pneumatic industrial techniques exhibition, who is now in peking.

this afternoon, wang yao-ting met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the delegation.

Japanese Environment Protection and Hydraulic-Pneumatic Industrial Techniques Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

the japanese environment protection and hydraulic-pneumatic industrial techniques exhibition opened at the peking exhibition centre this morning.

the exhibition is sponsored by the japanese association for the promotion of international trade. a total of 65 manufacturing factories and 32 trading companies take part in the exhibition.

among those attending the opening ceremony were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; chi chao-chuan, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building; liu yin, vice-minister of the fourth ministry of machine-building; and wang tsung-chieh, leading member of the environmental protection office under the state council, as well as several hundred people in the capital.

aiichiro fujiyama, president of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade; heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china; motomi akitomo, head of the exhibition group, and all the other members of the exhibition group, were present on the occasion.

motomi akitomo spoke first at the ceremony. he expressed deep grief over the passing of chairman mao tsetung on behalf of aiichiro fujiyama and all members of the exhibition group. reviewing the development of the friendly relations between japan and china in the recent years, he said: "we are determined to work for a friendship that lasts generation after generation between the two countries." he hoped that the current exhibition would help increase mutual understanding and friendship and expand economic exchanges.

in his speech, wang yao-ting said: "the chinese people have deeply mourned the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung in the past month or

so. his death is a loss beyond measure to the chinese people and the revolutionary people throughout the world. we are determined to turn grief into strength, rally closely round the party central committee and carry out chairman mao's behests. we'll continue to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs. chairman mao taught us: 'the japanese and chinese peoples are good friends.' acting upon chairman mao's teachings, we'll, as always, make joint efforts with the broad masses of the japanese people and all japanese friends, old and new, to further the good neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan and the growth of their trade and economic relations and to ensure that the friendship between the people of the two countries will continue from generation to generation."

friends from china and japan together toured the exhibition after the opening ceremony.

More Memorial Meetings Held in Japan to Mourn Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 5, 1976)

more memorial meetings were held by japanese people of various circles in the last few days to deeply mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

in osaka, the second biggest city in japan, more than 1500 people attended a memorial meeting held on september 29. present at the meeting were workers, students, youth, women, friendly personages, representatives of various political parties and organizations as well as personages from economic, cultural and press circles.

ryoichi kuroda, governor of osaka prefecture and yasushi oshima, mayor of osaka and leading members of various political parties and organizations spoke at the meeting and expressed their deepest sorrow at the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

ryoichi kuroda said: "chairman mao tsetung was the founder of the people's republic of china and a great revolutionary." he went on: "with his theory and practice chairman mao led the chinese people in their socialist national reconstruction and at the same time showed the prospect of liberation and independence to the oppressed nations and people the world over. as a representative leader of the present century, he had made an immortal contribution," kuroda said.

kazuo kamieda, president of the kansai chapter of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan, said: "the spirit of chairman mao will be satisfactorily inherited by the 800 million chinese people and chairman mao's deeds will shine brightly in human history."

heijiro nakae, chairman of the osaka chapter of the general council of trade unions of japan (sohyo) said: "chairman mao taught us that 'the japanese and chinese peoples are good friends.' we should further strengthen the friendship between the two countries in accordance with this teaching."

jiro kaneko, chairman of the osaka prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said: "in deeply mourning chairman mao, we should further strive to develop the friendship between japan and china, for the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty and enhance the friendly cooperation between our two peoples."

at the end of the meeting, every participant presented a white chrysanthemum before the portrait of chairman mao.

a memorial meeting attended by over 400 people from all walks of life was held on september 29 in shimonoseki, yamaguchi prefecture, to deeply mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

soichiro furutani, chairman of the yamaguchi prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) said in his memorial speech: we should turn our sadness into strength and "to integrate marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of japan and carry forward our struggle."

a representative of the haguruma troupe said in his speech: "chairman mao received us when we were on a china visit in 1967. we are determined to advance forever along the proletarian line on literature and art charted by chairman mao."

at the meeting, actors and actresses of the troupe sang revolutionary songs composed of quotations from chairman mao tsetung.

in his memorial speech, teiji watanabe, representative of the yamaguchi prefectural committee of the japanese communist party (left), praised chairman mao as the greatest marxist-leninist of the contemporary era. chairman mao "inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism and rendered great contributions to the international communist movement and the development of the world revolution." he said that he would conscientiously study mao tsetung thought and persistently take the road

of integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution and fight for the victory of the japanese revolution.

finally, to the strains of the music "the east is red" every one present placed a branch of chrysanthemum before the black-bordered portrait of chairman mao, as an expression of boundless respect and mourning for chairman mao.

a memorial meeting was held in sapporo on the afternoon of september 25 by more than 200 representatives from five organizations including the hokkaido headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and prominent figures in hokkaido. memorial speeches were made by nishida, adviser of the hokkaido general bureau of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan, tetsuo ara, president of the hokkaido headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and others.

memorial meetings were also held recently by local headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) to express mourning for and recall the magnificent contributions of chairman mao tsetung. the meetings were held in miyazaki, oita, fukuoka, ibaraki, yamanashi, ishikawa, hyogo, wakayama, ehime and iwakuni.

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenyan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

jomo kenyatta, president of the republic of kenya, sent a message on october 1 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending hearty congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of myself, the government and the people of kenya, i am happy to convey to your excellency and through you to the people of china, fraternal greetings and hearty congratulations on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

i have closely followed the history of your country and i have been deeply impressed by the remarkable

progress you have made in the field of economic development and the adaptation of technology to the chinese environment. i am equally heartened by the support shown by china to people who are still struggling to free themselves from colonial domination in africa and elsewhere.

it is my sincere hope that the cordial relations that so happily exist between our two countries will be further improved by continued contact and closer co-operation on all matters of mutual interest.

i wish your excellency and the people of china a happy and prosperous future.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

elias sarkis, president of the republic of lebanon, sent a message on october 2 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i extend to your excellency, in the name of the lebanese people and in my own name, my best wishes for your happiness and the prosperity of the chinese people.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Supreme Head of State Greets
Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

malaysian supreme head of state tuanku yahya petra ibni al-marhum sultan ibrahim sent a message on october 2 to soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing warmest greetings on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we would like to extend to your excellency, on behalf of ourselves, our government and the people of malaysia, our warmest greetings and best wishes for the continued peace, prosperity and progress of your nation. may the friendly ties between the people's republic of china and malaysia continue to develop for the mutual benefit of our two countries.

Prime Minister of Malaysia Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

datuk hussein onn, prime minister of malaysia, on october 2 sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest greetings on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i take this opportunity, on behalf of the malaysian government, the people of malaysia and my own, to convey to your excellency, the government and the people of the people's republic of china our warmest greetings and sincere good wishes for the continued progress and well-being of your nation.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Maputo, Oct. 3, 1976)

mozambican president samora machel received and had a warm and friendly conversation with chinese ambassador to mozambique lin chung at the presidential office here on september 28.

Mozambican President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

samora moises machel, president of the mozambique liberation front (frelimo) and president of the people's republic of mozambique, sent a message on october 1 to hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, warmly greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the celebration of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i would like to extend, in the name of the frelimo, the mozambican people and the council of ministers of the people's republic of mozambique and in my own name, warm and fraternal congratulations to the chinese communist party, the chinese people and government of the people's republic of china. we share with the chinese people the joy over the victory in their struggle against feudalism, colonialism, capitalism and imperialism. this victory is the fruit of many sacrifices and hard work. it is the result of the correct political line of the communist party of china which has stood the test of the arduous struggle against the imperialist enemy and internal reactionary forces. to us mozambicans, the victories of the heroic chinese people are also our victories, and the victories of the labouring classes and oppressed peoples of the world. china was and remains an area where humanity enjoys freedom, and our reliable strategic base during our struggle for national liberation and in the present stage of building people's democracy. we are convinced that the consolidation of the red regime in china under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party is of great importance and constitutes a great support to the oppressed classes and peoples of the world. it demonstrates the perpetuity of the thought of chairman mao tsetung. the mozambican people's republic is very satisfied with the development of our fraternal relations of friendship and mutual cooperation with the people's republic of china, which has reinforced the unbreakable links between our two peoples in the interest of the struggle against imperialism and for liberation, justice and peace in the world.

CHINA AND NEPAL

King of Nepal Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

king of nepal birendra bir bikram shah dev has sent a message to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing hearty felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the happy occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we on behalf of the government and the people of nepal extend to your excellency our hearty felicitations and best wishes for your personal happiness and for the progress and prosperity of the people of the people's republic of china. we are confident that the cordial and friendly relation between our two countries will be further strengthened in the years to come.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Dutch Editor

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

yu chan, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with van rosmalen, chief editor of "elsevier's weekblad" of the netherlands.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Photos Exhibition About Chairman Mao's Life Held in Wellington

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

the wellington branch of the new zealand-china society held in the trades hall of wellington city yesterday a photos exhibition on chairman mao's life and his works to praise the tremendous exploits of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, according to a wellington report.

people of various circles and chinese residents in new zealand visited the exhibition and expressed their boundless esteem and respect for the splendid life of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Head of State Receives Chinese Survey Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

president of the supreme military council and head of state of niger seyni kountche received at malbaza during his inspection tour on september 30 all members of the chinese cement works survey team and had friendly conversations with them, according to a report from niamey.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

lieutenant general francisco morales bermudez cerrutti, president of the republic of peru, sent a message on october first to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending cordial greetings on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of celebrating the day of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure to extend to you the cordial greetings of the people and revolutionary government of the armed forces of peru as well as our wishes for the personal happiness of your excellency and for the prosperity and well-being of your noble people.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Portuguese Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

mario soares, prime minister of portugal, sent a message on october 1 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, i convey to your excellency my warmest congratulations and best wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of the people of your country.

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Sao Tome and Principe President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

manuel pinto da costa, general secretary of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe and president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, sent a message on october 2 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending best congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am particularly happy to extend, in the name of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe, the people and government of sao tome and principe and in my own name, our best congratulations to the communist party of china. i beg you to accept our wishes for the prosperity of the chinese people.

CHINA AND SEYCHELLES

Seychelles President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

james r. mancham, president of the republic of seychelles, sent a message on october 1, to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of china's national day, please accept, your excellency, my personal good wishes as well as those of the government and people of seychelles for the continued prosperity of your country and the chinese people.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Health Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

a somali health delegation led by musa rabilleh god, minister of health, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

it was greeted at the airport by liu hsiang-ping and chiang hui-lien, chinese minister and vice-minister of public health, and leading members of other departments concerned.

also present were mohamed ismail kahin, somali ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the somali embassy here.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Presidium of Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of Soviet Union Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

the presidium of the supreme soviet and the council of ministers of the u.s.s.r. jointly sent a message on september 30 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, the presidium of the supreme soviet and the council of ministers of the u.s.s.r., on behalf of the soviet people, extend congratulations and best wishes to the chinese people.

the victory of the people's revolution was a historic gain of the working people of china, a natural result of their selfless struggle for national and social emancipation, a major event in the development of china and the world revolutionary process. the peoples of the soviet union have always stood firmly and consistently on the side of the chinese revolution. they entertain sentiments of friendship and sympathy for the working class, the peasantry, the working intelligentsia of china, for all those who struggle to realize the ideals of socialism.

the normalization of relations between the u.s.s.r. and china, their development on the basis of the principles of equality, of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, would answer the aspirations of the peoples of our countries, interested in the building of socialism and communism, in the preservation and consolidation of peace and security throughout the world.

may the great chinese people be happy and successful.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

King of Sweden Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

king of sweden carl gustaf sent on october 1 a message to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending sincere congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china i extend to your excellency my sincere congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the chinese people.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

President of Swiss Confederation Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

rudolf gnaegi, president of the swiss confederation, sent a message on october 1 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

despite the great loss which the people's republic of china has recently suffered, the national day of your country, however, offers me the opportunity to extend to you the congratulations of the federal council and the best wishes for the prosperity of the chinese people.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian President Praises Chairman Mao Tsetung for Supporting World People's Revolutionary Struggle

(NCNA-English Damascus, Oct. 3, 1976)

president of the syrian arab republic hafez assad has expressed deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung and praised him for supporting revolutionary struggles of the people all over the world, according to the syrian arab news agency (sana).

in an interview with sana after the death of chairman mao tsetung, president assad said that he was grieved over the death of chairman mao tsetung. he said that chairman mao "devoted his whole life and his surpassing wisdom to leading the chinese revolution and laying the foundation for new china".

under the leadership of chairman mao, he said, "new china has achieved great successes in a short period of time and enjoyed an eminent position due to it internationally".

the president praised chairman mao for "his directives in consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the syrian arab republic and the people's republic of china, in firmly and continuously supporting the arab people in their struggle against zionism, colonialism and imperialism, and in supporting various peoples in the fight for freedom, independence, rights and national defence". with the passing of chairman mao, "the arab people have lost a great friend who supported their cause and struggle", he said.

president assad expressed the belief that "the solid foundation laid by the late leader (chairman mao) for new china will enable china to continue to score achievements at home" and "continue to firmly support world liberation movements".

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

general gnassingbe eyadema, president of the republic of togo, sent a message on october 1 to hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, most warmly congratulating him on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the togolese people, government and the movement of national unity -- "the rally of the togolese people" -- have joined me in extending to you, and through you, to the valiant chinese people, our warmest felicitations on the occasion of your national day. please accept our most sincere wishes for your health and happiness and for the prosperity and better living of the chinese people. the struggle which our countries have waged untiringly against all forms of imperialism and for the establishment of a new international economic order is an extra guarantee for the strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation which exist so happily between our two peace-and liberty-loving peoples.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

habib bourguiba, president of the republic of tunisia, sent a message on october 2 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, it gives me the greatest pleasure to extend to your excellency, in my own name and on behalf of the tunisian government and people, my warmest congratulations. i most sincerely wish you personal happiness and the friendly chinese people well-being and prosperity.

Tunisian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia, sent a message on october 2 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, it gives me pleasure to extend to your excellency and your government my warmest congratulations and sincerest wishes for your happiness and success.

CHINA AND UN

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Arrives at New York for UN General Assembly Session

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 3, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 31st session of the general assembly of the united nations and minister of foreign affairs, and his party arrived here this afternoon.

they were greeted at the airport by reiz malile, chairman, abdi baleta, vice-chairman, and muhamet kapllani, representative, of the albanian delegation; keat chhon and chan youran, representatives of the delegation of democratic kampuchea; and kwon min jun, permanent observer of the democratic people's republic of korea to the united nations.

also present at the airport were rafeeuddin ahmed, representative of u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim, tang ming-chao, under-secretary general, and sinan korle, chief of protocol, of the united nations.

huang hua, vice-chairman, lai ya-li and an chih-yuan, representatives, and other members, of the chinese delegation were also present.

Speech by Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of Chinese Delegation, at 31st Session of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 5, 1976)

following is the full text of the speech made by chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china and minister of foreign affairs, at the plenary meeting of the 31st session of the united nations general assembly this morning:

mr. president,

we, the delegation of the people's republic of china, have come to attend the present session of the united nations general assembly today at a time of immense grief for the people of all nationalities in china. chairman mao tsetung, the most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher of the chinese people, passed away on september 9. the passing of chairman mao tsetung is a loss beyond measure to the 800 million chinese people. but for chairman mao, there would have been no victory of the chinese revolution. but for chairman mao, there would have been no new china of today. without the victory of the chinese revolution under the leadership of chairman mao, the world would not have changed so vastly as it has. the extremely sorrow-stricken chinese people are determined to turn grief into strength, carry out chairman mao's behests and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution in china which chairman mao pioneered. the chinese people's revolutionary cause has worthy successors. chairman mao tsetung has left us forever, but the magnificent contributions he made in revolutionary theory and practice are immortal. the radiance of mao tsetung thought will always illuminate our road of advance.

here i wish to express once again on behalf of the chinese government and people our deep gratitude to the representatives of many countries who have tendered condolences on the passing away of chairman mao tsetung at various meetings of the united nations.

chairman mao tsetung drew a whole series of profound conclusions on the contemporary international situation. the complete correctness of these conclusions is being more and more corroborated by the developing situation.

back in the early sixties, chairman mao tsetung vividly portrayed the contemporary world situation in these verses:

(boldface begins)

"the four seas are rising,
clouds and waters raging,
the five continents are rocking,
wind and thunder roaring."

(boldface ends)

the world situation has been in a state of great turmoil. all the political forces in the world have undergone drastic division and realignment as a result of prolonged contests of strength and struggles. on the one hand, there is the rise of the third world; on the other hand, there is the rivalry for hegemony between the two superpowers -- the soviet union and the united states. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history. looking around the globe, one cannot find a single place of tranquillity. "the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains." the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. as chairman mao tsetung pointed out, the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and it is excellent. this great disorder is a good thing and not a bad thing for the people. it throws the enemies into disarray and divides them, while awakening and tempering the people, thus pushing the international situation to develop further in a direction favourable to the people and unfavourable to imperialism and social-imperialism.

making a penetrating analysis of all the basic contradictions of our time and the division and realignment of all the political forces in the world, chairman mao tsetung advanced his great strategic concept of the three worlds. he pointed out: the united states and the soviet union make up the first world; the developing countries in asia, africa, latin america and elsewhere constitute the third world; and in between the two is the second world composed of europe, japan, canada and other countries. lenin once said: imperialism is the progressing oppression of the nations of the world by a handful of great powers; it is an epoch of wars among these powers for the extension and consolidation of national oppression. at present, the soviet union and the united states, the two superpowers constituting the first world, are the biggest international oppressors and exploiters of our time and they are the sources of a new world war. while the developed countries of the second world oppress and exploit third world countries, they themselves are at the same time subjected to superpower oppression, exploitation, control or threat. the numerous third world countries are most heavily oppressed and exploited by colonialism and imperialism;

they are the main force in the fight against imperialism, and particularly against superpower hegemonism.

chairman mao tsetung pointed out: (boldface begins) "who are our enemies? who are our friends? this is a question of the first importance for the revolution." (boldface ends) chairman mao's concept of the three worlds provides orientation for the workers and oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world in their fight in the realm of international class struggle.

in the past year, the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism waged by the people of the third world countries has made great progress, though it suffered temporary setbacks in individual places. they have further awakened and have strengthened their unity in struggle. the heroic people of egypt, unable to bear social-imperialist bullying and oppression any longer, resolutely abrogated the egyptian-soviet treaty. the fifth summit conference of the non-aligned countries withstood outside pressure and maintained the position of opposing imperialism, and particularly superpower hegemonism. the people of asia, africa and latin america have come to see more and more clearly the true colours of social-imperialism. the great african people are now launching an offensive on barbarous racism, and the handful of colonialists have been cornered in southern africa. the situation there is complicated owing to the meddling of the two superpowers. but the long-tempered african people are clear-headed. they do not believe the nice words of imperialism and social-imperialism nor are they intimidated by their bluster. they will surely win their liberation by relying on their own armed struggle, strengthening their unity and persisting in this course. chairman mao tsetung said, (boldface begins) "the evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and throve with the enslavement of negroes and the trade in negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the black people." (boldface ends) the future of africa is infinitely bright.

strategically, europe is the focus of contention between the soviet union and the united states for world hegemony. the so-called "european security conference" was in fact a "european insecurity conference". there are always some people in the west who want to urge social-imperialism eastward and divert this peril towards china, thinking it best if all is quiet in the west. the "european security conference" reflected such a munich line of thinking. after the conference concluded last year, these people thought that henceforth there would be peace and tranquillity in europe. but since that conference the military threat posed by the soviet union against western europe and its political subversion there have been on the increase,

and europe is not more secure but in greater danger. the desire of the european people for peace is understandable. but the soviet union has played up the "european security conference" with ulterior motives. it attempts thereby to put western europe off guard, divide and crush it piecemeal and ultimately seize the whole of western europe. the fact that strategically europe is the focus of contention between the two hegemonic powers, the soviet union and the united states, is determined by their fundamental interests. some people take the lead in appeasing and making concessions to the expansionists, attempting to shift this strategic focus by recognizing their sphere of influence and giving them small favours. but such an attempt cannot be realized. the continued pursuit of such a policy will result in lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet. forces opposing appeasement are now rising in the west. the unity of the west european countries has made new progress. we support the unity of western europe and wish to see western europe grow strong.

the rivalry between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, extends to all parts of the globe. the united states has vested interests to protect around the world, and the soviet union seeks expansion. this state of affairs is unalterable. in this world-wide rivalry, the expansionist activities of the soviet union are all-pervasive. a soviet leader has openly declared that there is no corner of the earth that is not taken into account by them. now more and more people have come to realize that the so-called "irreversible process of detente" constantly peddled by soviet social-imperialism is but a fraudulent and hollow phrase. every day it talks "peace" but practises expansion; every day it talks "disarmament" but practises arms expansion. soviet social-imperialism is the biggest peace swindler and the most dangerous source of war today. the continued fierce rivalry between the two superpowers is bound to lead to war some day. this is independent of man's will. the so-called "balance of power" is only a temporary, superficial and even deceptive thing. it cannot be relied upon to maintain peace. as chairman mao tsetung pointed out, in an era when classes exist, war is a phenomenon between two periods of peace. the danger of a new world war is visibly growing, and the people of all countries must get prepared.

there is now a strange phenomenon in the world. some people are terrified at the mention of the soviet union, thinking that it cannot be touched. this is superstition. soviet social-imperialism is nothing to be afraid of. it is outwardly strong but inwardly weak. alienated from the people, it is essentially feeble. it faces economic difficulties and ever-

sharpening class contradictions and contradictions among its nationalities. carrying out expansion everywhere and committing all sorts of evils, it has affronted the people of the east european countries and of the world. its offensive posture bears the seed of defeat. chairman mao tsetung pointed out long ago: (boldface begins) "all reactionaries are paper tigers." (boldface ends) (boldface begins) "the revisionist soviet union is a paper tiger too." (boldface ends) all the countries that are subjected to superpower aggression, subversion, interference, control or threat should unite and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against it. (boldface begins) "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." (boldface ends) the destiny of mankind is definitely not to be decided by any superpower. (boldface begins) "people of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. then the whole world will belong to the people. monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed." (boldface ends)

mr. president,

following chairman mao tsetung's teachings, the chinese government and people firmly and unswervingly support the just struggles of all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples. now, i would like to state our consistent position on some of the issues to be considered by the current session of the general assembly.

we firmly support the people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania in their just struggle against white racism and for national liberation. we warmly support the relevant resolutions adopted by the recent assembly of heads of state and government of the organization of african unity and the fifth summit conference of the non-aligned countries. we firmly support the people of zimbabwe in their armed struggle against the smith white minority regime. we firmly support the people of namibia in their armed struggle against forcible occupation by the reactionary authorities of south africa and for national independence. we warmly hail the powerful mass movements of the people of azania against racial discrimination and apartheid. we strongly condemn the soviet union for disrupting the unity of the angolan national liberation movements and carrying out armed intervention in angola. we are firmly opposed to the rivalry between the two superpowers in southern africa, and especially to social-imperialist attempts to seize the opportunity to sow discord and carry out armed intervention while pretending to support the national liberation movements.

we firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle for the restoration of their national rights and the recovery of their lost

territories and against the rivalry between the superpowers for hegemony in the middle east. we sincerely hope that the various political forces in lebanon, together with the arab states concerned and the palestinian people, will set store by the national interests of lebanon and the militant unity of the arab countries and find a reasonable solution to their temporary differences through peaceful consultations free from superpower interference.

we firmly maintain that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cyprus should be respected. we earnestly hope that the greek and turkish communities of cyprus and the countries directly concerned will guard against superpower meddling and gradually eliminate their differences through patient consultations on the basis of equality and in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. u.s. aggression and interference in korea are the main cause for recurrent tensions in korea and for the failure to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification. the united nations command must be dissolved, and the u.s. armed forces must be withdrawn from south korea. the division of korea must end, and the independent and peaceful reunification of korea must be realized. this is not to be hindered by any force on earth.

we firmly support the admission of the socialist republic of viet nam to membership in the united nations. the u.s. threat to use the veto is utterly unjustifiable. we firmly support the just struggle carried on by the people of east timor under the leadership of the revolutionary front for independent east timor (fretilin) in defence of the independence and territorial integrity of their country against foreign aggression. we hold that the position of the association of southeast asian nations (asean) for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality free from interference by foreign powers should be respected.

we firmly support the proposal of the government of sri lanka to declare the indian ocean a zone of peace. we firmly support the proposal of the government of pakistan to establish a nuclear-free zone in south asia. we firmly support the solemn statement of the king of nepal declaring nepal a zone of peace. we firmly support the reasonable position taken by bangladesh on the question of sharing the water of the ganges river.

we firmly support the just struggle of the third world countries for the establishment of the new

international economic order. to attain this aim, the third world countries have, since the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly, made many efforts at various international conferences. but owing to obstruction by the superpowers, these efforts have so far not achieved the progress they ought to have. facts prove that the superpowers will never lightly give up their prerogative of exploiting and plundering the developing countries. we approve of dialogue, but first of all one must be strong. the developing countries can wrest back step by step positions on the economic front occupied by the superpowers only if they maintain independence and self-reliance, fully exercise their state sovereignty, take firm hold of their national resources, develop and expand their national economies, consolidate and expand the associations of raw material-producing countries and strengthen their mutual help and cooperation.

as for the question of disarmament, our consistent position and views are known to all. the soviet representative puts forward at this forum every year a sham disarmament proposal of one description or another to achieve a demagogic effect. it is not worthwhile here to comment on such old stuff in new concoctions.

mr. president,

the chinese government and people are determined to carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao, adhere to the basic line of our party and keep to chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs -- this has been solemnly declared in the message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the state council of the people's republic of china and the military commission of the central committee of the c.p.c. and in the memorial speech by comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council, at the mass memorial meeting to mourn our great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung. the revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs laid down for us by chairman mao personally are a beacon that has illuminated and will forever illuminate the successful advance of our external work. the chinese government will continue unswervingly to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, keep the people in mind, place hopes on them, uphold proletarian internationalism, and will never seek hegemony or be a superpower. we will strengthen our unity with the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples the world over, our unity with

the people of the third world countries and our unity with all the countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying by imperialism or social-imperialism so as to form the broadest possible united front against imperialism, and particularly against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states. we consistently maintain that all countries, big and small, should be equal. the affairs of any country should be managed by its own people; world affairs should be managed by all countries in the world. as in the past, we will establish or develop relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

chairman mao tsetung taught us that (boldface begins) "in our international relations, we chinese people should get rid of great-power chauvinism resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely." (boldface ends) we will follow this instruction of chairman mao in handling all our foreign relations. china is still a developing socialist country. however great our future achievements in national construction, we will keep firmly in mind chairman mao's teaching always to be modest and never become arrogant, not even after a hundred years, and never become cocky, not even after the 21st century.

china is a vast and richly-endowed country with a population of 800 million. chairman mao tsetung taught us: (boldface begins) "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity." (boldface ends) at present, under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese people are taking class struggle as the key link, keeping to the party's basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism, persevering in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidating the great unity of the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, deepening the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidating and developing the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, working hard to build china into a powerful socialist country independently and self-reliantly and striving to make a greater contribution to humanity. following the consistent teachings of chairman mao, we are determined to strengthen our preparedness against war, heighten our vigilance and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dare to invade china. we are determined to liberate taiwan. under the leadership of the communist party of china, we chinese people are fully confident that we will triumph over domestic and foreign enemies, overcome all difficulties and achieve our objectives.

surveying the whole world, we see that there is great disorder under heaven and that the situation is excellent. the way ahead is tortuous, but the future of mankind is bright. the people of china are ready to join hands with the people of all other countries in our common endeavour.

Chinese Vice Minister Meets UNEP Deputy Executive Director

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

cheng tai-yu, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and power, yesterday met and had a friendly conversation with r. bruce stedman, deputy executive director of the united nations environment programme (unep).

mr. stedman arrived in peking on september 27 as the leader of a unep china study tour on small hydropower scheme and environment.

the visitors carried out studies in peking, linhsien county, chengchow and shanghai.

mr. stedman left china today. other members of the study tour will continue their study in kwangtung and hunan provinces before leaving china.

CHINA AND US

Liu Yin Meets US Ion Implantation Technique Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

liu yin, vice-president of the chinese electronics society, met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with all members of an ion implantation technique delegation from the united states and their wives. the delegation is led by professor fred chernow of the university of colorado.

present on the occasion was teng kuo-chun, deputy secretary-general of the society.

the american guests arrived in peking on september 27 for academic exchanges and a visit to china at the invitation of the society and they will tour sian, shanghai and hangchow before going home.

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Visits US

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

the chinese men's and women's volleyball teams held friendly matches last night with the u.s.a. men's midwest all stars and u.s.a. women's east all stars at the dayton university arena in dayton, ohio, to about 2,500 spectators, according to a report from new york.

before the matches, an opening ceremony was held by the national committee on u.s.-china relations. dayton city mayor james mcgee, dayton city councilman charles curran and his wife, as well as a representative of the u.s. volleyball association attended the ceremony.

when the chinese players entered the court, the spectators gave them a standing ovation. the players of both sides played in a friendly atmosphere. the spectators again and again acclaimed the wonderful skill displayed by the players. the chinese men's and women's volleyball teams both won by 3:0.

the chinese volleyball delegation headed by chu tse arrived in new york on october 2, and went to dayton the same day. arthur rosen, president of the national committee on u.s.-china relations, and harold sriermood, former president, and douglas beal, vice-president, of the united states volleyball association, welcomed the delegation at the new york and dayton airports.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1976)

carlos andres perez, president of the republic of venezuela, sent a message on october first to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincerest felicitations on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

in the name of the venezuelan people, the national government and in my own name, i am honoured to extend to your excellency sincerest felicitations on the occasion of the new anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of your country. i hereby wish you well-being and your country peace and all-round progress.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chairman of YAR Command Council Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

ibrahim mohammed al-hamdi, chairman of the command council and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the yemen arab republic, sent a message on october 2 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, most warmly greeting the 27th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the friendly people's republic of china, i express our warmest congratulations to your excellency and the great chinese people.

i would like to take this opportunity to express our best wishes for your happiness and prosperity and progress of the great chinese people.

i want to stress that the solid and friendly relations between our two countries will be daily reinforced and developed, which will bring happiness to the friendly people of our two countries.

WORLDWIDE ACCLAMATION OF MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT

Mao Tsetung Thought Will Shine Forever

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1976)

in sorrowful september, hundreds of millions of revolutionary people throughout the world mourned the passing of the great teacher chairman mao tsetung. with profound reverence and love, they extolled his magnificent merits in leading the chinese revolution, eulogized his tremendous contributions to the liberation struggles of the oppressed nations and the oppressed people and to the present anti-imperialist, anti-hegemonist and anti-revisionist struggle throughout the world. they paid tribute to his immortal deeds in inheriting, defending and developing marxist-leninist theory.

the revolutionary people of all countries acclaimed mao tsetung thought from the bottom of their hearts as an everlasting "guiding beacon", "an inspiring force" and "the torch of hope" to the revolutionaries of the world; they regarded it as "the radiant beacon guiding

the oppressed people throughout the world in the revolutionary struggle" and "an invincible ideological weapon for combating imperialism, social-imperialism and all reactionaries."

a revolutionary in an asian country wrote in gaol the following poem:

"your thought is eternal brilliance,

its power comes from the inexhaustible strength of marxism.

just as the warm spring sunshine ripens the crops,

your thought fosters a large number of revolutionaries, who are growing up sturdily in all parts of the world."

in the present situation of the vigorous development of the revolutionary struggle of the world people, mao tsetung thought is spreading far and wide in the world. in rural revolutionary bases in asia, revolutionary fighters under arduous conditions translate and publish a great number of chairman mao's works through copying by hand or mimeographing; in african jungles where armed struggles are going on, freedom fighters read chairman mao's books; in latin america, marxist-leninist parties and revolutionary organizations conscientiously and assiduously study chairman mao's works in study courses, discussions or other forms; in europe, north america and oceania, proletarian revolutionaries take chairman mao's writings as must reading documents or teaching materials for political education, studying and applying them systematically; even in the soviet union and some east european countries, people secretly circulate and read chairman mao's works at the risk of their lives. up to now, revolutionary people all over the world have translated and printed a huge number of chairman mao's books in no less than 60 languages, which have reached the hands of millions upon millions of people.

(1)

the peoples in the world want revolution. revolutionary movements need revolutionary theory.- the peoples of the third world are inspired with particular warmth by chairman mao's great revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice. a latin american revolutionary fighter, inspired by the victory of the chinese revolution, said that only by pursuing a correct line, can revolution succeed, adding, "a correct line can only be formulated under the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and by combining it with the revolutionary practice at home".

the great truth that " (boldface begins) political power grows out of the barrel of a gun (boldface ends)",

as pointed out by chairman mao, and the great victory in the armed struggle achieved by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao by building rural base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities, have opened a new road for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people in the world, greatly encouraging them. "the voice of the people of thailand" said in a commentary, "the thai people's revolutionary practice has proved that in the revolutionary struggle in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country like thailand, revolution can grow from small to big and conditions for final victory can be created only by following the road of armed struggle and of encircling the cities from the countryside as pointed out by chairman mao tsetung." a freedom fighter of south africa (azania) said, "for the first time in human history, chairman mao put forward the great strategic thinking on people's war. historical experiences show that viet nam, kampuchea and mozambique all won their victories by fighting a people's war. if azania wants to win complete victory in the struggle for liberation, it has to follow the road of people's war."

from chairman mao's theses that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers, and that a weak nation can defeat a strong and a small nation can defeat a big, the world revolutionary people have drawn inexhaustible strength and greater confidence in the struggle. the syrian daily "tichrin" in a commentary said: "after mao tsetung, all revolutionaries can raise their heads and say: imperialism can be defeated."

with the anti-hegemonist struggle storm sweeping the globe today, the third world peoples have had a deeper understanding of the important and far-reaching significance of chairman mao's strategic idea on the division of countries into those of "three worlds". the upper voltan daily "observer" said in an article, "mao tsetung thought is the source of hope, especially the source of teachings on the third world." a zambian friend said: the anti-hegemonist struggle launched by chairman mao "is a heavy blow at the conspiracies and adventures committed by the superpowers". a japanese journal said: after analyzing the present world situation, chairman mao put forward the division of countries into those of "three worlds". the journal added: "as the soviet union has degenerated into a social-imperialist state, the socialist camp referred to in the moscow statement no longer exists. at present the basic contradiction is not one between the socialist camp and the imperialist camp, but one between the world people with the third world as the mainstay and the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, which are frenziedly contending for hegemony." despite all the invectives of the soviet revisionist ruling clique, "the major events which have

occurred one after another in reality have proved the correctness of chairman mao's analysis of the world situation. chairman mao's strategic ideas are giving more and more people resolute confidence, and the anti-hegemonist struggle in the world is swiftly spreading and growing in strength".

the broad masses of the third world countries who are the victims of hegemonism warmly praised the strategic principle laid down by chairman mao that china will never seek hegemony and will never be a superpower. the yemeni arab republic paper "al thorah" warmly hailed in an editorial the principle initiated by chairman mao that all countries, big or small, should be equal in international relations. an iranian writer said the most impressive thing is although china has become a strong country chairman mao always observed the principle that relations among countries should be based on equality.

the third world countries have drawn useful lessons from the great successes in socialist construction achieved by the chinese people by following chairman mao's teachings of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts. a pakistan friend said that guided by chairman mao's principle of self-reliance, new china has since its founding achieved world-shaking successes and shattered the fallacy spread by imperialism that the underdeveloped countries can never extricate themselves from poverty and backwardness without the aid of the west. new china has charted a new orientation for all of the developing countries, he stressed. the nepalese paper "gorkhapatra" pointed out editorially that "mao tsetung thought has enlightened many developing countries and encouraged them to embark on the road of economic self-reliance, and gave a number of small countries the courage to withstand the pressure of the big countries, enabling them to preserve their sovereignty and independence." now, more and more countries are following the banner of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, and are struggling for the consolidation of their national independence.

as they mourned the death of chairman mao tsetung, the broad masses of the third world countries warmly eulogized mao tsetung thought for reflecting their own "feelings and desire" and called chairman mao "the real friend of all small countries and poor countries", "the guide of all the exploited and oppressed masses in the world", and "the comrade-in-arms and teacher of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over".

(2)

the marxist-leninist political parties, revolutionary organizations and progressive personages in various countries are deeply convinced through revolutionary practice that mao tsetung thought is a powerful ideological weapon against revisionism and for the victory of revolution and the beacon lighting the road of advance.

in the early days of 1960's when the soviet revisionist renegade clique stirred up a revisionist whirlwind in an attempt to lead the international communist movement astray, the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, with the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, initiated the great struggle to criticize modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, thus promoting the vigorous development of the cause of revolution of the world proletariat and the struggle of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism, and pushing the history of mankind forward. recalling this fighting course, the marxist-leninist parties and the revolutionaries of all countries eulogized chairman mao as "the standard bearer of the world revolution of the proletariat", "the greatest marxist-leninist of our era", who "inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism and made great contributions to mankind". the albanian paper "zeri i popullit" in an article by its editorial board said that chairman mao tsetung "carried out a resolute struggle against the enemies of marxism-leninism led by the khrushchov revisionists and made magnificent contributions to the international communist movement and the workers' movement". the communist party of new zealand pointed out that "the world working class movement would have been seriously misled and diverted by the revisionists" if chairman mao had not initiated the struggle against and exposure of soviet revisionism. the struggle against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core waged by the communist party of china with chairman mao as its leader was "of world historic significance", it added. the communist party of north kalimantan pointed out that "chairman mao tsetung had not only answered in theory the question of how to combat and prevent revisionism, but had also in practice, with the exceptional courage and daring of a proletarian revolutionary and the spirit of going against the tide, led the communist party of china, together with all the genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations of the world and in unity with all the forces that can be united, in carrying out an uncompromising tit-for-tat struggle against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, thus advancing the international communist movement to a new stage."

chairman mao teaches, "(boldface begins) if there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party (boldface ends)." the marxist-leninist parties and organizations rebuilt in the storms of anti-revisionist struggle attach special importance to strengthening party building ideologically and organizationally by applying chairman mao's theory on the building of a proletarian party. many marxist-leninist parties have stated in explicit terms in their programmes or resolutions that they take marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as the theoretical basis guiding their thinking. a leftist organization in europe said in a statement that chairman mao's works such as "on practice" and "on contradiction" are textbooks of the party, works of guiding importance to party building. "let us build a communist party following the example of mao tsetung's party," the statement said. in an article entitled "chairman mao's teachings inspire millions to struggle for liberation", e. f. hill, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of australia (m-l), wrote: chairman mao's works "reform our study", "rectify the party's style of work", "oppose stereotyped party writing" and "our study and the current situation" "are a treasure house of principle to guide the building of the revolutionary party". the u.s. october league (m-l) pointed out in a statement: "for the u.s. communist movement, our task is to make a clean break with revisionism and to construct a new communist party based on marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought".

some marxist-leninist parties and organizations in western europe, north america and japan pay attention to combining marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the specific conditions of their own countries in solving their concrete problems in revolution. those in france, italy and belgium, after analyzing the current international situation in the light of chairman mao's strategic concept on the division of countries in to those of "three worlds", have further realized the great importance of achieving unity and establishing a united front against hegemonism and laid down their own policies and strategy of struggle accordingly. the norwegian workers' communist party (m-l) and some u.s. revolutionary organizations have set out to do social investigations and analyze the class relations and conditions in their own countries so as to further make clear the questions about the targets, motive force, character, tasks and perspectives of their revolution.

(3)

during the period of socialist revolution, chairman mao put forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. this not only constituted an epoch-making contribution to the cause of holding fast to socialism and consolidating

the dictatorship of the proletariat in china itself, but also furnished the international communist movement with fresh experience in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism. this important development of marxism-leninism by chairman mao is particularly treasured and highly evaluated by revolutionary organizations and people in many countries. the central committee of the communist party of the philippines pointed out that it was chairman mao tsetung who "put forth the brilliant theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." the communist party of italy (m-l) said, "comrade mao tsetung made a contribution of historic and fundamental importance to marxism-leninism and the international communist movement on the question of how to combat and prevent the restoration of capitalism in a socialist country." the central committee of the japanese workers' party said in an article that chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his great practice based on this theory "have made a significant contribution to the development of marxism-leninism and correctly charted the orientation of advance that should be followed by the people of the world." a marxist-leninist organization in a west european country noted, "during the period of socialist revolution, chairman mao put forth the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and made a penetrating analysis of the fact that the bourgeoisie is right in the communist party, thus successfully solving the question of how to prevent the restoration of capitalism after the seizure of political power by the proletariat." a hungarian worker praised chairman mao for "inheriting and developing the thoughts of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and resolutely opposing revisionism and all hostile trends of thought within the international communist movement, thus defending marxism-leninism."

personally initiated and led by chairman mao, the great proletarian cultural revolution and the great struggles of criticizing lin piao and confucius and of criticizing teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts have won warm support and high praises from marxist-leninist organizations and the revolutionary people of various countries in the world. the japanese paper "jinmin shimbo" said that the tremendous victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution "is really of world-historic significance, for it illuminates the broad path of opposing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capialist restoration, building socialism well and leading human society from socialism to communism".

mao tsetung thought is illuminating the road of advance of the proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people throughout the world and inspiring the revolutionary militancy of millions upon millions of revolutionary people. on the occasion of deeply mourning the death of chairman mao, many marxist-leninist parties and revolutionary organizations have issued calls and statements expressing their determination to make continued study, acquire a better understanding and obtain a firm grasp of mao tsetung thought, to integrate the universal truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of revolution in their own countries and to carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and revisionism. in a latin american country, a number of imprisoned revolutionaries signed a letter of condolence which expressed the determination "to further study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought while in prison so as to stimulate their confidence in the revolutionary struggle, follow chairman mao's teachings forever and make contributions to the cause of liberation of their nation". the ghanaian paper "daily graphic" pointed out editorially that no tribute to chairman mao can be as good as renewed determination to press ahead on the course towards total elimination of all vestiges of colonialism. a middle-aged couple in an east european country firmly declared, "we live under the guidance of the great thought of comrade mao tsetung. nothing can prevent us from marching forward excl."

revolution is surging forward and fighting banners are flying. marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought will shine forever invincible excl.

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